





# The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.  
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

A DIMENSIONAL advertisement is a "horse-back play." Probably plays gallops exclusively.

It is easier to find a successor for Tennyson, the laureate, than to Tennyson, the poet.

It is good news which says that "the cholera is losing its grip." It's bad enough without the grip.

It is on the programme that Mrs. Patti's American farewell tour will continue until 1894. It is hard to say "good-by."

ONE thing can be said in favor of Nancy Hanks—if she is fast, she doesn't appear on the street with her brother's suspenders on.

The man who fails to vote is truly a man without a country, and a man whose services to his country are in inverse proportion to his country's services to him.

Those who have kept a careful eye on Nancy Hanks have about concluded that the mare will never be entirely happy until she has kept up her two-minute gallop for four consecutive quarters.

THE privilege of selling peanuts at the World's Fair has been knocked down to a confident bidder at \$170,000. This brave man has accepted the idea that the public will shell out with unexampled liberality.

SIR JULIAN PAUNCECOTE is an accomplished musician and can play anything from an Erard harp to an end man's banjo, but when he gets down to reeling off "Yankee Doodle" one of the strings is sure to give way.

JAMES TALBERT, a colored fakir, is exciting the citizens of Fayette County, Alabama, by swallowing four gallons of cold spring water in as many minutes. In certain parts of Kentucky the quality of Mr. J. T.'s beverage would astonish the natives even more than its quantity.

THE new Lord Mayor of London was asked before his election if he would give up his religion for the sake of the office, he being a Catholic. To this question he at once returned a very decided no, but after a squabble he was elected by a fair majority. London bridge has not yet fallen down as a consequence.

MEXICO has passed the sixty-eighth anniversary of the adoption of her first constitution as a republic. It was observed becomingly, and in this connection it is pleasant to know that our neighbor has passed through another presidential election safely and is prosperously, and peacefully in the enjoyment of health and happiness. Long may she grow!

HANK FREE, a notable character of Wyoming, is no more. A nephew has shot him, and that no anticipatory anguish might befall Hank, was thoughtfully enough to shoot him in the back. Then another Free shot the nephew, and at this point, much to the discomfort of citizens generally, fatalities ceased with some of the family surviving.

THE panic in the Ludlow Street Synagogue in New York, which resulted in the loss of four lives and in injuries to many, was another instance of what a foolish cry of fire can do in a crowded congregation. There was no cause for the panic, and no one would have been hurt had not some foolish fellow lost his head. The result is a costly tribute that the world has to pay for the lack of sense of some of its inhabitants.

CONNECTICUT civilization is the latest to put on white caps and beat the unrighteous into proper appreciation of the standard of virtue as there set up. In their ardor to snatch brands from the burning the Nutmeg reformers pause at nothing, but bravely the women to trees and whip them right valiantly. There are people, however, in addition to the whipped, who object to whitecap methods, and to whom an unwhipped whitecap seems a painful anomaly.

RAINMAKER MELBOURNE had a panic at Cheyenne when he thought that some one had stolen his valise. The valise contained the key by which he unlocks the clouds, and he was fearful that in the hands of an amateur much damage would be wrought. An amateur might have disturbed the combination so that the flood-gates would never again open, or have opened the gates too wide and drowned the planet. But Melbourne found his valise, and the world, with a sigh of relief, resumed its orbital swing.

AN employer, discouraged at the repeated sprees of his hired man, remarked with some bitterness: "If I were you I would go down myself." The toper accepted the advice and followed it to the uttermost limit—a marble slab at the morgue. Now the widow of the suicide brings suit for damages against the somewhat saturnine adviser. If she gets judgment, prudent people will be careful about exclaiming: "If I were you I should be ashamed of myself." Recipients of the advice might accept it—and be damaged.

THE Lewiston (Me.) Journal tells of a woman near that city who does

all the housework for her husband and family. Besides teaching school five days a week and walking a round trip, each day, of five miles in getting to and from the institution of learning over which she presides. With all due regard for the sacred character of marital vows, our advice would be for that woman to leave her husband to look after himself, and locate the remainder of the family in the immediate vicinity of the school-house.

At last the Daltons are exterminated. After a most remarkable career of robbery and murder, the gang met their legitimate fate. They tried to rob two banks in Coffeyville, Kan., and their expedition was fatal. Of the six, four were killed, one was mortally wounded, and the other will soon join his associates. This fortunate riddance was accomplished only by the sacrifice of the lives of five citizens. There was poetic justice in the fact that the Daltons ended their careers in the place where they began their crimes. Their history was a long record of villainy, and their death is a blessing to that entire section of country.

It is not often that even the most accomplished swindler can count so many as three thousand victims. But of all the easiest forms of duping the human animal the matrimonial swindle is said to be the easiest. So perhaps we need not be surprised to learn that whole regiments of noodles answered the advertisement in a French newspaper which announced that a young orphan lady, with a splendid income, wished to marry a serious and refined gentleman. It was not until multitudes of these hoaxed persons, each of whom had paid a \$6 fee to the intermediary, clamored for justice that the police intervened.

WHAT are these startling rumors concerning the decline and fall of McAllister? Are they meant to disturb the autumnal tranquillity of the arbutus of fashion, and especially of form, as he sits playing on pastoral pipes in the shades of his Newport farm? Are they the gaspings of jealousy or the mouthings of ambition? Does green-eyed Envy walk beside the illustrious farmer, as in his broad straw hat, decorated with gay ribbons, he prods the unruly or with the goad, or chases the roguish cow when she breaks from the pen? Does youth promise more activity in the conduct of social functions? Does it agree to show less dictatorial spirit than the great man has shown? Seize the strings! O pastoral McAllister, respond!

THE Government Agricultural Department reports an Indian corn mill in operation in Berlin and two more to be established at Hamburg—all to grind American corn. These are the first practical fruits of the agricultural department's recent missionary labors in introducing American Johnny-cake to the German people. The first mill has worked night and day, and then could not fill orders. Our Johnny-cake, therefore, seems to be catching on. Large quantities of cornmeal and hoe-cake are also to be sent out to preach the good cause among the highways and by-ways. A big bakery, devoted exclusively to American Indian corn products, is to be opened at the German capital. Accordingly, the conquest of the German Empire with Yankee Johnny-cake, Southern hoe-cake, and Boston brown bread made of Western corn, seems imminent.

We trust that all our honest friends and readers will join us in the confession that we do not in the least know what is in controversy between the Briggsites and anti-Briggsites, who are once more arrayed against each other before the New York Presbytery. That is the solemn truth as regards us and, as we suspect, many other journals making professions of greater wisdom. Perhaps it is even true of some members of the learned Presbytery themselves. We have the very highest respect for the mental digestive apparatus of any man who, having followed this unprofitable controversy from the beginning, is still able to assert with confidence that he knows where he is at. We are sure only of one fact; that the present is not the final stage of the dispute. Dr. Briggs is only at his ninetiethly, so to speak. There still remain unnumbered stages to be attained. The son or grandson of Dr. Briggs may live to see it through, but assuredly no one of this generation.

THE term "strike" seems to have grown into its present use by adoption rather than from any definite origin. In all climates and ages the hours of labor in gangs or squads have been marked off by the striking of a bell or gong, either by hand or clockwork. From this naturally arose the expression, "to strike work" at such an hour, which was in use long before the days of unionism. It seems easy for this expression, meaning to put down tools and quit for a certain period, to have been adopted to mean the quitting of work for a definite object.

QUEEN VICTORIA wants the Sultan to be as kind as possible to Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, and to treat him with friendly consideration should he visit Constantinople. And when the old lady expresses a pronounced wish, over her own signature, it is dollars to doughnuts that her request does not fall upon idle ears.

The first is mightier than the pen. Corbett made \$45,000 in two hours by pounding a ruffian. The spring poet who could make forty-five cents in the same time would feel proud.

## NEW SYSTEM OF VOTING

### THE AUSTRALIAN LAW IN EFFECT IN MOST STATES.

The Massachusetts Modification—Time Allowed in Booths by the Various States—How to Vote in New York and New Jersey—Italy and Its Two Glass Urns.

How We Will Vote Nov. 8.  
In no election since the formation of this government has a secret ballot law been so generally in effect, in no year have the votes of the people been so sacredly guarded, at no time have the electors been so thoroughly protected in their individual views as in our coming election, says a writer in the Memphis Appeal-Avalanche.  
On the heels of a reform ballot in Massachusetts, in effect in 1888, came similar enactments by the legislatures of Indiana, Montana, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, Tennessee, Minnesota, Missouri, Michigan and Connecticut. In 1891 Washington, New York, Maryland, New Jersey and



VOTING IN NEW YORK.

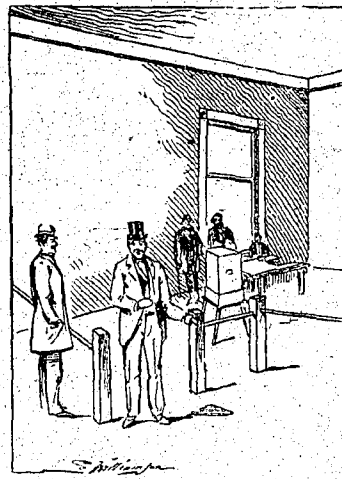
Vermont adopted laws very similar to that adopted in Massachusetts, and in 1891 Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Maine, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, South Dakota and West Virginia followed the example which had been set. In 1892 those States, like Iowa, whose legislatures were in session, passed laws either conforming to the first-framed secret ballot law, or at least took steps looking to that end. So that November 8, but nine



THE GRECIAN PENNEL SYSTEM OF VOTING.

States will vote as of old, and even in these slight changes show the tendency of the times.

Francis S. Dutton, the framer of the Australian ballot system, did not, perhaps, in his wildest fancies, dream that the idea which he gave to the antipodes in 1851 would circumscribe the globe, be adopted, alike by the voter of Belgium and of England, of Italy and of Greece and by Canada



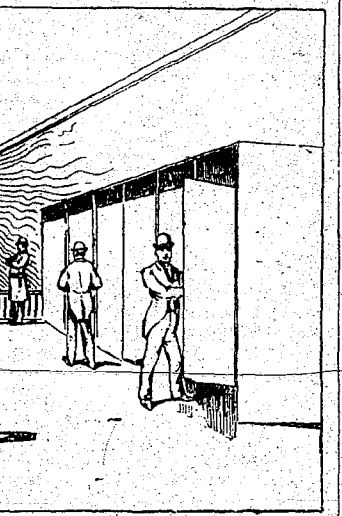
VOTING IN MASSACHUSETTS.

and the United States. While Cavour considered it the very foundation of the sanctity of the ballot, the statesmen of France threw it aside. Michigan, in 1885, felt that it was not wanted. But the idea need comparatively little agitation. No session of a State Legislature passed in which some effort at reform was not made, and when Massachusetts and Kentucky set the example the other States followed quickly with like legislation.

And yet the old Australian system has undergone vast modifications in its legislative peregrinations. Its distinctive feature when first enacted in New South Wales was that providing for crossing off the names of all candidates not voted for. These were on one ticket and in red ink were explicit directions as to the number of candidates to be voted for. Under the New York and New Jersey law, the so-called blanket ballot is set aside, and each ticket is printed on a separate form. For "straight" voting no marking is required and for the benefit largely of the blind and the illiterate the paper or "stick" ballot is permitted.

Where the blanket ballot is in use the names of the candidates of all parties are printed on one sheet, the voter making his choice with a cross. Many States follow the original Australian plan of arranging the names of candidates alphabetically. This is the case in Massachusetts, California, Kentucky, Montana, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Oregon, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Vermont,

Washington, and Wyoming. In the other ballot-reform States the blanket ballot has the names grouped by parties, and the "straight" voter marks his cross at the head of the ticket he selects. The man who wants to scratch marks the squares opposite the names of the various candidates. The polling arrangements differ materially and the time allowed voters in compartments is strangely dissimilar. Belgium has, perhaps, the best system in vogue. The electors are kept in a waiting-room behind movable partitions, and as their names are called proceed into the voting-room, receive the blanket ballot and prepare them in roomy compartments. They fold and stamp them and deposit them stamp up in the election urn. The counting of the ballots is as strictly guarded. Kentucky allows a voter three minutes in the election booth, New York five minutes, Connecticut five minutes, and so on, laws varying all the way from two to ten minutes. In Greece the Australian system is in effect, but the voting is by balls.



VOTING IN THE FRENCH ACADEMY.

A committee of the French Academy has recently investigated the latest of mathematical prodigies, Jacques Inaudi by name, and a writer in the Revue des Deux Mondes offers an interesting account of the case. Inaudi, who is now 25 years

old, is of poor family, and his childhood was spent in taking care of sheep. His extraordinary mathematical genius showed itself when he was 6 years old. His older brother had taught him to count, but so far as is known did not teach him the multiplication table. At that time neither of the boys could read. Within a year Jacques could multiply in his head numbers containing five figures each.

The older brother soon left home on a hare-lorgan trip, and Jacques accompanied him, to collect the pennies and exhibit his skill at figures. Not long afterward a showman engaged him, and he made his first appearance in Paris. His wonderful performances are in addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, and the extraction of roots. When a problem is given to him he listens, repeats it, says, "I begin," falls to muttering rapidly to himself, and presently says, "I am done," and announces the result.

While he is engaged in the calculation nothing disturbs him, and he will answer questions and even carry on conversation during the process—that is to say, while he is multiplying in his head eight figures by eight figures, or reckoning the number of seconds in a given term of years, months, days and hours. In the same way he will add in a few seconds seven numbers of eight or ten figures each, or extract the sixth or seventh root.

M. Binet, the writer of the Revue article, believes that the case furnishes strong confirmation of the theory of "partial memories"—memories, that is, for particular classes of objects. Inaudi will repeat after you twenty-five figures, while an ordinary man could not repeat more than seven to ten. If letters are given to Inaudi, however, he cannot repeat more than seven or eight.

It is believed further that his case indicates the fact that there is such a thing as an "auditive" as well as a "visual" memory. Most mathematical prodigies have been supposed to see, mentally, the figures with which they had to do, while Inaudi invariably declares that he does not see, but hears them. This goes with his habit of whispering or muttering to himself during the operations, and it has been noticed that if he tries not to whisper he is much longer in reaching his result.

At some time since he was 13 years old Inaudi has learned to read and write, but even now, we are told, his education in many respects is only rudimentary.

### Earthquake-Waves.

While we usually think of earthquakes as taking place on land, they do, indeed, occur with equal devastation in the ocean. That point in the earth at which the explosion or breaking takes place is called the earthquake-focus, and from it what are known as earthquake-waves pass to the surface. What do these earthquake-waves resemble? Take a basin full of water and dip a glass tube in it. Blow through the tube and you will see bubbles rising to the surface and circular waves passing out. The disturbance at the bottom of the basin corresponds with the explosion or snapping of the crust at the earthquake-focus, with this difference that instead of water-waves, the latter produces earth-waves, passing through the ground. When the city of Lisbon, Portugal, was destroyed, the earthquake took place in the bottom of the sea, fifty miles west of the city. Yet it so agitated the water that a wave six feet high dashed over Lisbon, destroying it and its inhabitants in the space of six minutes. Another earthquake, occurring just off the coast of Peru, made such a gigantic wave that a large vessel was thrown several miles inland. These are called earthquake-waves.

They are the largest known waves, and are caused by the heaving and rocking of the bed of the sea. In deep water such waves are not very high, but their motion extends far

down into the ocean. When they reach shallower water, however, they heap up like a gigantic wall, and with a force more terrible than fire or sword, they sweep off bearing destruction with them. Huge straws are tossed like straws in inland, or mingle their ruin with that of a harbor town.—St. Nicholas.

into a closed compartment, marked and folded, and placed into the ballot box, the official seal upon it. The returning officer at the close of the polls counts the ballots in the presence of the candidates or their agents, and at once declares the candidates receiving the largest number of votes elected. The returning officer casts a vote only in case of a tie. He divides the district or borough into not later than nine days after the receipt of the writ; and for other boroughs than that of the district, not later than four days after receiving the writ. The election hours are two, and must be some time between 10 a. m. and 3 p. m.

Incidentally it might be as well to call the attention of the American voters to the ease with which a vote can be invalidated. The courts have decided that the following markings on a ballot are illegal and make the ballot void: A cross in the upper left hand corner outside the space for names; a cross at the left and below; a cross at both the right and left; a cross on the back of a ballot, opposite the name of the candidate; two crosses; a cross with letter above or below; cross with additional marks of any kind; cross with the candidate's name in addition; cross with another name written on; cross and voter's signature on any part of ballot; cross in form of ornate script; cross with small lines running in several directions; circles or ovals; spiral designs; star or asterisk; lines not forming a cross; blot or scratch in ink below candidate's name; straight line on the back.

So the voter has numerous pitfalls to avoid. Let him make his mark in the shape of a plain cross and his vote will count.

### Wonders with Figures.

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## TOGS FOR LITTLE TOTS.

### SOME LATE AUTUMN COSTUMES FOR THE CHILDREN.

The Boy Gets Out of Girl's Skirts and Into His First Pair of Pants—Short Hair Is the Thing—Gowns for Little Girls.

Gotham Fashion Gossip.  
New York correspondence.



CHILDREN'S clothes are included in woman's thoughts and tribulations of dress. Just now the fond mother is costumeing her hopeful son for the autumn and early winter. If the little fellow has only just had his skirts of infancy taken off, the doting parent is in a quandary. Her first great struggle in the matter, of course, is whether or not to cut off the darling's pretty curls. The father either, regardless of the child's wishes, or as a concession to the family, or doesn't—that it is time for the boy to be distinguished from a girl. The mother agrees readily that the skirts are too long, and some form of young masculine-looking covering be substituted; but she is sure to have a good cry over the cropping of his hair. However, it is a plain and sure chronicle of current fashions to write it down that short-haired little boys are considered the correct thing in New York swaddling. Little Lord Fauntleroy has gone clear out of sight, and only rarely is an example of him visible. The little boys of the various Astor mothers not only have cropped heads this fall, but their attire is completely free from girlish shapes and adornments. The initial picture shows one of these small chaps exactly as he appeared to the artist in Fifth Avenue, the seat of the fashion.

His hat was not ribbed, his coat was a mannish sort of reefer, and even the knee-breeches, which are still fashionably retained, were here displaced by regular trousers. The material, as mothers inclined to follow this model may like to know, was heavy navy blue serge, without any decoration whatever. But such a suit would look well with the collar and plastron in blue and white stripes, or with embroidery on a white or light-blue ground.

The second fashion plate shows another manly dress for a boy, much like the other in its outlines, but in this case knee-breeches and stockings are a part of the outfit. The coat is single-breasted, and under it a vest, buttoned up to the turn-over collar. Such a coat is suitable for a boy of 6 to 10 years old.

The revulsion against what we may



A BOY'S MANLY DRESS.

call sissy boys has extended to theatrical audiences, and no longer is the infant audience, except as a subsidiary and incidental feature in a play. At a recent charity matinee "Pyramion and Galatea" was given by children of the stage. There had been gathered enough of the Fauntleroy and Ediths of several years back for a cast which ranged in age from 3 to 18, in height from three feet to five feet nine, and in ability from dullness to brilliance. The four principal parts were taken by the larger children and were well done in so far as execution was concerned, but silliness in the new overgrown Fauntleroy was not liked at all. The women were disposed to be enthusiastic over everything done by a small and manly child who swagged on as Agamemnon, and strided, boasted, and philosophized. The ladies thought him a little dear, with his swashbuckling manner, and applauded most heartily.

In making dolls of her little girls the mother will endure no restrictions. The juvenile ballets are picturesque this season, and often fantastic, but nothing can be too extravagant in design to look well on a four-to-ten-year-old miss. And the little creatures are often worth listening to, as well as looking at. Two were in a Fifth avenue stage with their nurses this morning, looking over at

"Were you afraid of the cholera?" asked one.

"Oh, yes. Mamma is going to let me go to parties a little this year, and if



A DOLL IN MINIATURE.

any of us had died it would have been all right," was the reply.  
"I wasn't afraid. What is cholera, anyhow?"  
"Oh, it's dreadful. It makes you make terrible faces and screw up your legs and die." It isn't a bit romantic. Why, I read about a girl who died with her mouth all horrid and open to one side.  
"Then they both shuddered and said 'Ough!'"  
The hat shown in the third picture, with the pretty face of a doll in miniature, looking out from its frame of

brim, is a model that will be rather extensively duplicated next winter. Not only will such hats made of soft felt and often trimmed with fur, be worn by little girls but also by young women. The very latest news of millinery is that hats will be dressier than usual, and, therefore, will be worn on occasions when, hitherto, bonnets were considered more appropriate. These hats may be described, in a general way, as low-crowned and wide-brimmed. In some cases the crown is uniquely pressed, and to the brim is given some capricious touch of adjustment. Some of the bonnets show broad crowns, with narrow, cap-like brims. Ostich feathers will be used plentifully in trimming hats, placed separately, as a rule, and not in a close group. Thus it comes that finer and costlier feathers will have to be used. Felt will be in great favor alike for bonnets and hats, but they will be trimmed richly with velvets, satin ribbons, and braided chenille.



AT HOME.

of white flannel, and the collar of the other which matched the pailaloue. The girl was a year or so older. Her gown was gray flannel, and the Green-away bonnet matched it in color. She is a wise woman who sets her parlor lamp not on a center-table but on a good high pedestal. At the foot of the pedestal, which for safety should be put in a corner, she places a low chair. If she is a blonde she puts a yellow shade on the lamp. Then she sits on the stool or low chair and lets the light sift gold dust through her hair and make a halo of it around her face. If she is a brunette she makes the shade a deep orange—if she has the color to stand it—or rose. I know a brunette who never asked any but the most elegant women to her house, and so she had her lamp all to herself, and drove her guests wild with envy. That is what one has guests for, isn't it?

When a new book is given to you, sprinkle someorris root or powdered sandal wood among the pages. The new odor of a book is not pleasant, and why not have your books seem to have an individuality. By the way, a friend of mine makes her maid read all the books that lie around her, as to give them a used air, she explains. For herself, she has no time. While her hair is being brushed she asks the maid questions about the books to inform herself at the one time of the maid's fidelity and the contents of the books. If there been a looking over at an old fashion book, and do you know what we are coming to? We shall be back in 1886 in less than no time, and frights we will be! That is the way the caper-foot over the shoulders is going. Buck will come his head out from under the clipped, and it is hard to believe we will think ourselves lovely, but we probably will.

The debutante should wear her dresses only prettily rounded out at the throat, just to show you that she could perfectly well do more. After she has been out a season she can make over the dresses of the year before by just cutting out the necks. Next year she can go lower yet, and then she can suddenly go back and have her dresses just cut out



AT PLAY.

about the throat. Every one will then say, "Really, Miss X. looks every bit as young as when she first came out." At least, that is what she thinks they say. It is a pretty fashion to keep a flower box for your particular favorite, and grow the "boughten" rose-give. Fancies are the most popular. Try to get some special variety, and when he comes to take you somewhere you pluck for him the two or three that are in bloom. Isn't it a pretty idea? Of course, you need not have your box too small, and you need not confine your attentions to one particular man. It is rather fun to send two or three fellows around each wearing what he supposes is the only special flower. If they meet there may be trouble, but that would be fun, too.

Copyright, 1890.  
INNOCENCE, however attractive it may appear, is simply a negative quality. It is the absence of something wrong, but not necessarily the presence of something right. In its most common use, with regard to some special vice or crime, it simply means that a particular deed has not been committed. We say that such a one is innocent of the theft, or falsehood, or evil intention with which he may have been charged; yet, while we are glad that such is the case, that does not endow him with any positive good quality. The jury who pronounce the prisoner at the bar innocent of the crime for which he has been tried do not thereby attribute to him any special virtue. We may rejoice at his acquittal, and sympathize with him in having been unjustly accused; but this is the avowal of his innocence, while it clears, cannot exalt his character.



**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**  
All communications for this paper should be accompanied by the name of the author; not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith on the part of the writer. Write only on one side of the paper. Be particularly careful, in giving names and dates, to have the letters and figures plain and distinct.

If there must be skeletons in the closet, it's a pity they can't be laid on the shelf.

At one time it was confidently predicted that the French people would never be content with a Republic. But the Republic has outlasted the confident prediction.

So many vandals are visiting Whittier's grave that extra policemen have been put on to see to it that cemetery hunters do not steal the ground in which the dead poet sleeps.

A man straddling a bicycle has made better time for one mile than the best time yet made by a trotting horse. Steam locomotives are still a little ahead of the ambitious wheelmen, however.

The physicians in inland towns who are talking of cases of "undoubted Asiatic cholera" which have just come up in their practice are public nuisances which ought to be suppressed promptly.

CHINESE are persistently refusing to register, a fact that is temporarily annoying, but holds out a cheering promise of such an exodus of the almond-eyed as has never yet gladdened the new world.

GENERAL LOUIS BOGAN, ex-President of Honduras, has to admit that the labor wars at Homestead and Buffalo were twice as important and sanguinary as are the average revolutions in his own country.

A word often effaces or explains an action, but the reverse scarcely ever occurs. It must be a long course of action which will remove the thorn from one word, or restore the trusted use of the tongue.

The hundred and fifty thousand Americans spending their time and money in Europe are not seriously missed here, but if it is all the same to them, they are advised not to bring any cholera germs home with them.

BISMARCK has been decorated with so many orders that it is impossible to wear them all at once, and if he were to put the list of them on his visiting card that postcard would have to be as big as a theater programme.

QUEEN VICTORIA has kindly promised to send specimens of her own knitting for exhibition at the World's Fair. There is a suspicion that this is a sly joke on the part of the motherly old lady. She has heard of our Jerry Simpson.

ST. PAUL has broken the advertising record by sending a capitalist worth \$300,000 to the workhouse without the option of escape by the payment of a fine. Prof. Totten will now take a new lease on his theory of the early dissolution of the world.

The heroic soul does not sell its justice and its nobleness. It does not ask to dine nicely and to sleep warm. The essence of greatness is the perception that virtue is enough. Poverty is its ornament. It does not need plenty, and can very well abide its loss.

The Austrian cavalrymen have beaten Kaiser Willie's feather-weight cranks in the cross-country race, and his yacht the Meteor has been out-sailed by every tub in European regattas. All in all, it's been rather a bad season for Willie, and his sporting blood must be a little cooled down. His fancy will now probably lightly turn to thoughts of war.

RAILROADS have decided upon a rate from the coast to the World's Fair so reasonable that any capitalist with a pull sufficient to secure a pass can go. Doubtless, however, the rate will be lowered, for the railroad official who astutely shatters a pooling agreement is considered not only a benefactor but, if he does it in such a manner as to avoid being fined or fined, is reckoned great among his kind.

The Russian bear has a sort of a double-Nelson on the British lion apparently, for his twists his tail about into all sorts of aggravated convolutions with glee and impunity. The latest twist is the seizure by Russia of \$70,000 worth of Canadian sealing schooners at Copper Island, Behring sea. The old beast of Britain is, to all appearances, a victim to the somnolence of age—a dangerous condition for a lion that hasn't taken the trouble to make friends during the halcyon days of his vigor and power.

The Philadelphia Times and Register, a medical journal, refers to rags from foreign countries as gathered from the hovels of the poor, and from dump-heaps, garbage, and ash receptacles, including old bandages and rags used for the sick. It says no article of import is so dangerous in ordinary times, and when cholera prevails the importation of rags should not be allowed under any circumstances.

It is painful to note that some more of the bad blood between the Pike and Billups families of Fudge Creek has enriched the soil of West-

Virginia. This time Mrs. Pike, who with lady-like diffidence, has heretofore remained behind the house while slaughter was dawning the front lawn, got such a chance to shoot a couple of the Billups' children that she could not resist. Society is so torn up over the affair that Mrs. Pike has retired to the jail to escape the fervor of its expressions.

There is nothing slow about the methods of the Philadelphia Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Lately a lady was fined in that city for having her horse's tail docked, and the man who performed the operation is also to be arrested. This action should be legally made a crime everywhere; and if it had its appropriate punishment, the penalty would be banishment to a penal colony in New Jersey; in the thickest of the mosquito region, where the offenders might find out by experience how keen is the torture by insects to one deprived of the natural means of self-defense.

This old and pertinent question is suggested by the curious stories which come across the ocean concerning the danger of infection from products shipped from ports where cholera has been raging. For instance, an English importer of potatoes from Hamburg died of cholera after eating some of his own merchandise, and we are therefore cautioned against all Hamburg food products. But an English physician of an adventurous turn had some of the real, old-fashioned, unadulterated cholera germ sent to him from Hamburg and absorbed it into his system as an experiment. He lives and still enjoys a tranquil digestion. Now what are we expected to deduce from his case, and—What is Truth?

ONE excellent feature of the World's Fair will be the opportunities afforded for study. No one can "do" the great exposition in one day, nor in two days. The expenses of a trip to Chicago, living while there and daily admission to the grounds will be beyond the reach of many deserving persons, particularly women. Mrs. F. B. Clarke, of St. Paul, a member of the Board of Lady Managers, has proposed a plan that reflects as much honor on herself as it promises profit for the beneficiaries. "Scholarships" will be sold to wealthy persons or societies, and will be by them conferred on women who could and would use the splendid opportunities for study, but whose limited fortunes would compel them to remain at home. The "scholarships" entitle holders to fare to and from the city, board while here, and the freedom of the grounds. Much good will thus be done those who most need it and whose added knowledge will be one of America's most lasting and valued profits from the fair.

SECRETARY TRACY has issued an order concerning the employment of pilots on United States naval vessels, which will relieve the commanders of such vessels of much anxiety, and save many thousands of dollars to the Government. He has revoked the old order with respect to the employment of pilots, which was so worded that it impliedly cast a reproach upon an officer who did not pilot his own ship into port, and has substituted for it the direction that "commanding officers will employ pilots whenever, in their judgment, such employment is necessary." The Government compels merchant vessels entering an American port to take a pilot, and it is folly to expect that naval officers should have a more extensive practical knowledge of the rivers and harbors of the world than merchant captains, who are constantly on sea duty, and engaged in sailing vessels from one port to another. The former may, and doubtless do, have greater theoretical knowledge than the majority of officers in the merchant marine, but to be able to pilot a vessel safely over the shoals and reefs which may exist at the entrance of a harbor requires an amount of practical experience which it is impossible, in many instances, for naval officers to acquire. Under the old order, accidents frequently happened to naval vessels when entering the ports of the world, involving the expenditure of repairs of many thousands of dollars. These accidents cast a stigma upon the service, and frequently brought undesired reproach upon meritorious officers. The officers either had to pilot their own vessels, when they had not an adequate knowledge of the harbor which they were entering, or subject themselves to unpleasant criticism at headquarters; and it is easy to infer, from the impulses of human nature, which horn of the dilemma an ambitious and high-spirited officer would seize.

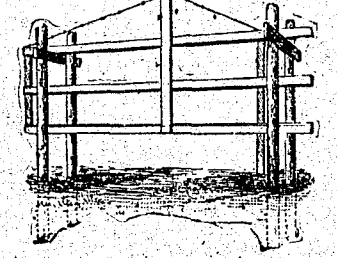
A favorite combination for evening or house gowns is very light rose color and black, writes Mrs. Mallon in "The Small Belongings of Dress" in the Ladies' Home Journal. One of the prettiest tea-gowns has a Watteau back of black mousseline de sole, and a full empire front of pale pink crepe confined by a broad black velvet sash, the ends of which reach almost to the edge of the skirt. There are two sets of sleeves, the inner one being of the pink, and fitting the arm quite closely, while the outer one is of the black, and is cut in the regulation angel shape. The neck is cut out in the round English fashion, and a fall of Mechlin lace is its finish. Of course, such a gown could be developed in plain cashmere, and would look quite as well as in the more expensive material, provided that the combination of pink and black, or that other fashionable one of pale green and white, was used.

## HOME AND THE FARM.

### A DEPARTMENT MADE UP FOR OUR RURAL FRIENDS.

Convenient and Economical Hay Feeding—Keeping Frost Out of Cellars—A Plan for Improved Highways—Pure Water for Stock, Etc.

**A Sliding Farm Gate.**  
There are still large sections of country, in which even cheap gates are rarely to be seen. The rail fences have to be laid down every time a field is entered. The hinge gate requires some skill to make, and the posts used must be heavy, and well and firmly set. The illustration of a very cheap gate, engraved after a sketch in the American Agriculturist,



**A SIMPLE GATE.**  
shows a gate that any farmer, who can use a coarse saw and drive a nail, can readily make. It is designed for a place where small stock are restrained. For a full gate cut the cross pieces of the same length as the front, and add two, more boards. There are two posts for each end of the gate, and they may be just the ordinary post, with no extra bracing, as the gate slides on the cleat nailed to the back posts. It will be observed that the back posts stand so that the cleat runs parallel to the front edge of one, and the back edge of the other, giving room for the gate to be swung around toward the side of the post furthest back. When the gate is closed the front end rests on the cleat nailed to the front posts. A barbed wire may be stretched across the top.

**Overcoming the Small Fruit Business.**  
To the Massachusetts Ploverman a writer makes the inquiry: "Don't you think the small fruit business is in danger of being overdone?" Just the same danger that exists in every other kind of crop; when there is an appearance of money in it, there is a rush in that direction. It is overdone, prices go down and many leave the business until prices come up and the same is repeated. There was a time when apples were in great demand and large orchards were set; with the increase of production there came a downfall of prices, blasted hopes, and many fine orchards were destroyed. It is well to bear in mind that in the case of small fruits, and of the large ones too, that there is no danger of overdoing the production of the fruit. Put specimens of acknowledged excellence of any product upon the market and there is no danger from the competition in further supply. When a very lush market there is always a sale of the best at good prices, but the poor article has to suffer and quite frequently goes begging for a market.

**Feed the Straw.**  
In all industries, the use of the by-products is a great source of profit. The straw in grain growing has much food value. To cure straw in the proper manner the grain is housed in good condition, or is so stacked that the weather will affect it, but little. When threshed, it is put up in neat stacks which will shed rain, if possible, placed under shelter. If in stacks, when the feeding season arrives it is cut down with the hay knife that only a portion of it may be uncovered at a time. This applies more particularly to oat and barley straw, the feeding value of which for farm stock is considered to be worth half as much as timothy hay, pound for pound. If about two quarts of fine salt per ton of straw be applied to straw at threshing time, it will make it more palatable than if not so applied, or, in feeding a weak brine may be sprinkled over it, when the stock will eat it with more relish. The boards of barley straw are considered by many objectionable especially when the stock is allowed to feed from the stack, or from racks in the open air where the wind whisks the boards about, often endangering the eyes of the animals. Should a beard lodge in the eye, a pinch of fine salt thrown under the lid will cause a copious discharge, and the impediment is usually thus washed out, but if not, a second application will remove it. Most of the boards can be separated from barley straw by threshing at threshing time, a two-inch cross section from the straw carrier allowing the boards to fall through. The chaff is a valuable constituent of the oat crop, and should be carefully preserved for feeding purposes.—American Agriculturist.

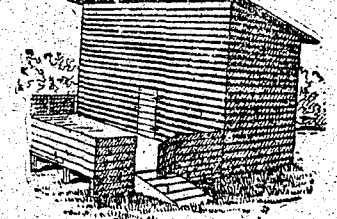
**Wheat and Rye on Corn Stubble.**  
Many farmers plant corn stubble to wheat and rye, and are usually in such a hurry that three rows of shocks are placed together and the balance of the field sowed. This plan necessitates running over the seeded land to secure the corn and stalks, but the worst feature is in leaving unseeded strips across the field, which are useless to the crops. Weeds are allowed to take possession of the strips, and, until the crop of grain is gathered, the field indicates the "difficult" farmer. It is not much trouble to haul off the shocks to the barnyard or to an adjoining field, setting them up in rows. They are then more easily husked. The husked corn is nearly all in a body, and is more easily secured. The stalks and all litter of leaves and husks are then more easily gathered up and saved for future use. The grain and straw that can be produced on these strips will remedy many times the expense of hauling off the stalks. If possible, haul the stalks to a pasture, or meadow lot, and thus insure cleanliness in husking. Stock will eat the broken leaves.

**Keeping Frost Out of Cellars.**  
During the coldest nights of winter, says a correspondent, I keep a thermometer in my cellar, and when there is a probability of the temperature falling below the freezing point

I keep out the frost by placing a lighted central draft lamp on the cellar floor. The flame is turned low so that but little oil is consumed, and, if necessary, it is raised toward morning. I have not bailed up the house on the approach of winter since trying this expedient, and have kept out the frost with much less expense than was required in banking up the foundation walls with earth and straw. The heat thrown off by a central draft lamp is very great, in proportion to the size of the flame, and could be utilized to protect house plants in the windows, and those stored for winter in cellar or cold-pit. A lamp of this pattern can also be attached to a window box, so as to give bottom heat in starting early vegetables, flower seeds and cuttings, thus giving the amateur many of the conveniences of a greenhouse or hot-bed.

**Why Should Cows Be Tested?**  
The question may well be asked why cows should be tested. It is to determine the quality of the cow. Animals vary very much in their power to secrete milk, and also vary as to the proportion of butter fat contained in the milk product. Two cows fed upon precisely the same food and in equal quantities may vary largely in the butter product. Again two cows so fed may give precisely the same product, while if the food be increased, the milk or butter product of one may be also increased and in the other remain unchanged, for the reason that she has reached the limit of her production, while the other has not. In that case—where the limit is reached—the use of any extra or additional food is simply an unnecessary waste. As more and more light is thrown upon farming operations through the medium of experiments, the farmer can discover the importance of the exercise of good judgment. Food that is giving no returns is simply wasted when fed to an animal.

**Floor for Hog Feeding.**  
The floor, says Farm, Stock and Home, is built adjacent to the corner for convenience in feeding, and is just the height of the bottom of a wagon bed. When it is necessary to load hogs for market the wagon is



backed to the platform, the end board taken out, a gate in the fence opened, and without noise or trouble the pigs are enticed into the wagon. In feeding, only so much corn is thrown on the floor at one time as the hogs will eat up clean. The floor is cleaned off every day. The hogs are not fattened on corn alone, but are turned out night and morning to graze their corn ration on the feeding floor. Pests, while they last, and steamed ground feeds make up the between times ration to the fattening hogs.

**A Blanket on Your Farm.**  
No tillable land is ready to go through the rigors of a winter until its covering is clean, free from patches, and clear of vermin. We cannot say too much on this subject, because it is of vital importance. Rubbish of all kinds is but a harbor of vermin. Chinch bugs, white grubs, wire worms, all have their several habits, but they have one in common—they harbor under rubbish. Now, if you want the delectable satisfaction of sleeping sound the coming winter, free from all fear of insects, mildew or fungus, next season spend every moment possible in clearing up the farm before winter comes. Make the inclement elements next winter kill your bugs, or the life giving elements of spring and summer will repeople your land and ruin your crops next season. Use the elements as your destructive police.—Exchange.

**Dehorning Lay Suits.**  
Some time since a humane society suit was entered against E. E. Hazen, Beaver County, Pennsylvania, for cruelty in dehorning cattle, it being held that the defendant was guilty of violation of law in this treatment of his herd. The case has been one of special interest and has attracted widespread attention, both because of its intrinsic importance and the bearing it would necessarily have on the future of dehorning in this State. The trial came to an end in a victory for the defendant, the judge holding that the intention evidently was to benefit the cattle; that the charge of cruel and wanton treatment could not be sustained by the evidence produced.—National Stockman.

**Let Work Be Well Done.**  
It is not what we do, but how we do it that affects results. A small matter well attended to is better than a larger one conducted with indifference. "Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well." This applies especially to work upon the farm. If a repair of a machine is necessary, let it be made with a view to permanence. A disregard of this principle has resulted in much damage and sometimes severe accidents and loss of life. To keep all implements and vehicles in repair is one of the important duties devolving upon the farmer.

**Setting Strawberries.**  
It was formerly supposed that in order to secure success, strawberry plants should be set early in the spring or in the fall, but all that is necessary is favorable conditions. We set in the month of June and gave a good watering, and had no difficulty in making the plants grow, which are doing nicely. The principal point to be observed is to set when the soil is sufficiently moist as to compact around the roots, affording them an opportunity for taking hold of their feeding ground.—Ex.

**Good for Peas.**  
There are some varieties of peas that under some conditions of culture greatly injured by cracking. In a conversation with Prof. Chamberlain, of the Storm Agricultural School in Connecticut, he mentioned the dis-

covery of a remedy that has proven very efficacious in preventing such cracking, and it consists in a free sprinkling of air-slaked lime on the surface of the ground under the tree. It has been tried in a number of cases and has not been known to fail.

**Pure Water for Stock.**  
Live stock should be furnished with pure water. If they are now obliged to quench their thirst for the greater portion of the year from a pond or sluggish hole, this condition should be changed by the use of a well and pump. The water can be raised cheaply and in sufficient quantities by a windmill.

**General Farm Notes.**  
An excess of manure is injurious to grapes.

Late cucumbers usually make the best pickles.

Keep your watering troughs scrupulously clean.

For fruit trees one pound of poison to two hundred gallons of water is the proper amount.

Take time by the forelock and always be in readiness for the next work on the farm.

Shier restore to the soil a larger proportion of the elements they take from it in grazing than do any other stock.

Old, sound hay, and a liberal ration of oats, with a very little corn, is hard to beat for the farm work team.

Lime is the best absorbent that can be used in the poultry yard and house. It destroys bad odors and kills disease germs.

Milk and cream are very susceptible to odors and should not be kept in cellars where there is anything that will contaminate.

Keep a strict record of your feed bills, egg records and sales of poultry, and at the end of the year sum up. It will prove that keeping hens pays.

If farmers would study the many ways in which clover can be made a paying crop they will sow a larger acreage next year than they have been doing.

The American Cultivator says that Hungarian grass is not only a good hay crop, but succeeds on land that in early spring is too wet for cultivation.

Take policy of taking everything from the land and adding nothing to it will eventually result in bankruptcy, no matter how good the crops may be for a while.

Good roads increase the value of live stock, land, and living generally. If a horse can do one-third more work on a good road, then his value is increased one-third.

**Poultry Pickings.**  
If you buy an incubator get a good one.

All breeds of fowls have certain points in their favor.

Poultry are early risers and need their morning meal early.

The comb of a fowl may be considered as its health indicator.

Get the guineas to roost in or near the poultry house; they will act as guards.

Ducks raised especially for market thrive better without a pond than with one.

Mix a little flax seed or oil meal with their ration now in feeding the moulted hens.

When fowls are kept in large numbers the risks of contagious diseases are increased.

Poultry must have every day care, and judgment must be used in the management.

Better do a little and do it well rather than undertake to do too much and fail to do anything well.

So far as it can be avoided, nothing that will cause dampness should be used in the poultry house.

**Miscellaneous Recipes.**  
BALLOON MUFFINS.—Take one pint of flour, half a pint of water and half a pint of milk; beat thoroughly with an egg-beater; have green iron hot, grease and fill them two-thirds full. Bake in a quick oven twenty minutes, or until light and browned. Use no salt or baking powder.

CRAB APPLE JELLY.—Cut the apples to pieces, but do not pare or remove the seeds. Put into a stone jar, set the jar into a kettle of hot water and let it boil half a day or more, then turn into a muslin bag. Hang it so it will drip do not squeeze it. Allow one pound of sugar for one of juice.

PICKLED ONIONS.—Select small, silver-skinned onions, remove with a knife all the outer skins. Put them for three days into brine that will float an egg. Bring some vinegar to the boiling point, add a little mace, whole red pepper, a few bits of cinnamon bark and a few cloves, then pour it hot over the onions which have been well drained from the brine.

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

### THOUGHTS WORTHY OF CALM REFLECTION.

A Pleasant, Interesting, and Instructive Lesson and Where It May Be Found—A Learned and Concise Review of the Same.

Gospel Preached at Antioch. The lesson for Sunday, Oct. 30, may be found in Acts 11, 19-30.

**INTRODUCTION.**  
"Scattered" is the word with which this lesson opens. Seeded is the literal significance of it. The enemies of Christ thought they were destroying the truth; they were advancing it, giving it new lodgment in hearts prepared for its reception. As well scatter firebrands in a dry field or grains of wheat in plowed ground, as to think to quench the truth by destruction. These were men full of the Spirit; they could not be silenced. God gave us of such sort today.

**WHAT THE LESSON SAYS.**  
Now they. Going back to previous events. Acts 8:1.—Scattered abroad; First meaning, to sow seed, to plant a field. "The wicked work the righteous will of heaven." Persecution. Signifying pressure, hence trial or affliction. So rendered at Matt. 24:9. Phenice, or Phenicia, possibly Phenix, on the south coast of the island of Crete. Acts 27:14.

Cyprus. An island south of Asia Minor. Cyrene. On the north coast of Africa. Antioch in Syria. Unto the Grecians. Whose language was doubtless understood by the Jews. The word for glad tidings, Evangel.

With them. A strong expression, along with them. Number. From this comes our English word arithmetic. (Arithmos).—Turned or were converted.

They sent, i. e., the church, not some bishop or overseer of the church. It looks as though a church meeting had been called to discuss the tidings. That he shall go as far as. One word in the Greek, the preposition unto or until.

Were glad. "Glad" and "grace" are from the same root. (Charin-chairo). He caught the spirit of the blessing. Cleave unto, or remain with. They had already accepted the Lord. He assured them that they were in the right path.

Full of the Holy Ghost and of faith. Hence he was quick to apprehend a spiritual word.—Added unto the Lord. Interpreting the "added" of Acts 2:47, where the church does not occur in the Greek.

To Tarsus. Where Paul had been in spiritual training of the Lord.—To seek Saul. The word refers to diligent search. Thus the Spirit leads. When he had found him, it would be interesting to know what he was doing. Certainly he was prepared for the mission. A prepared man is generally sought out and found.—Were called. A peculiar word, signifying, first, to attract business with, hence probably to get a mark of designation. They were set down as Christians. Probably the word Christ was the one oftentimes used. (Christians).

Prophets. In the New Testament, the gift in the interpretation of Scripture. The gift of prediction was subordinate.

Signified. Or made signs, the original meaning of the word.—Great dearth. Such a famine did occur in A. D. 45.

According to his ability, or literally, as any one was in easy circumstances.—Relief, or for relief, i. e., for the purpose of relief. The word relief is from the root whence comes our word relieve. Which also they did. Putting their good purpose into better execution.—Alldes. Greek, Presbyter. Doubtless no small sum was sent, as Antioch was at this time rich and of 500,000 population.

Benevolence is apostolic. WHAT THE LESSON TEACHES.

And the hand of the Lord was with them. I fear we have been forgetting about "the hand of the Lord." We have not been taking God into the account. Man's hand, how weak it is, how often it is frustrated. But God's hand, with us—that makes all the difference in the world, in two words. It changed the whole aspect of affairs with the early disciples. I have just been reading the life of Robert Moffat, the South African missionary of the 19th century. An African wrote down the resolution, "Resolved not to do anything which does not appear at the time to be well-pleasing to God." He was making God's best friend, and what a friend God proved to him. When I read this motto I can understand this life. Judson was following close after God. Are we doing so to-day? Are we keeping so near to him that we see at once the doors of opportunity—do they open to us? Was reading this this morning at Thomas A. Kempis. "As iron cast into fire loatheth rust and is made altogether glowing, so the man who turneth himself unto God is freed from slothfulness and changed into a new man."

The disciples were called Christians first at Antioch. A name perhaps given in derision, but God has made it the noblest name in earth's vocabulary. I wonder when the people who are most accustomed to persecute these pages, and also the pages of the Book, were first called "Baptists." Doubtless it was a derisive epithet. "Anabaptists." "Baptists." Is there any one ashamed of it to-day? Then let him seek something better, if he can find it. My friend, the converted Hebrew has been telling me that even the old word "Zion" has become a term of reproach. It signifies emptiness. Very well, "empty that he may fill." God takes the things that are not to bring to naught the things that are. Let us make the name Christian mean more and more, as the years of grace roll on.

Next Lesson.—Peter Delivered from Prison.—Acts 12:1-17.

**How They Died.**  
PETER III. of Russia was murdered by his wife, Catharine II., and her paramour.

CHARLES II. of England died either of apoplexy caused by drinking, or of poison.

OF 113 Kings of Spain fifty-five died by poison and other methods of assassination.

THOMAS JEFFERSON reached 83 and died of weakness induced by chronic diarrhea.

HENRY VII. died of debility. Before his death his body wasted away to a skeleton.

## MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

### OCCURRENCES DURING THE PAST WEEK.

Death of an Estimable Woman—Verdict Against the Michigan Central—Egely Looking After at St. Helen—Dead Sheep, Horses, and Cows.

From Far and Near.

THERE have been eleven burglaries in Bay City inside of the past ten days. GEORGE LAKE was placed behind the bars at Saginaw on a charge of passing counterfeit money.

GEORGE SCHULTZ, a noted crook, received a sentence of five years for grand larceny at Saginaw.

DECKVILLE would like to talk with any man who has a flouring mill and no place to put it. They have the place.

OLIVER VAN ALSTYNE, a farmer living three miles west of Dearborn Village, had nine cows and one horse poisoned, and he has not recovered for it.

The Saginaw police are on the lookout for a 16-year-old daughter of Milo Sutton, of Wheeler, whom he reports as having run away from her home ten days ago.

At Jackson, C. H. Plummer secured a verdict against the Michigan Central for \$5,000. The suit was on trial in the Circuit Court for eight days and was an action to recover \$10,000, claimed to have been sustained by Plummer by fire in his lumber yard which was caused by sparks from a passing locomotive.

The Universalists, like most other Christian churches, have their young people's department, and are now holding the year of the State Association of the Young People's Christian Union was held in Lansing. There are nine societies in the State, with a total membership of 328. A very interesting meeting was held.

At Lexington, Mrs. Merrill, wife of A. W. Merrill, traveling salesman for the American Eagle Tobacco Company of Detroit, and niece of the Hon. Arthur M. Clark, died at her residence of Bright's disease. Mrs. Merrill was a woman loved and respected by all who knew her. She left a husband, son and daughter.

SAGINAW VALLEY lumbermen are investing heavily in Canadian pine. D. Harwood closed a deal for the purchase of over 100,000 feet in the Georgian Bay district, from John Charneton, of Sault Ste. Marie, and has received \$150,000. Several Saginaw Valley firms have crews of men looking over Canadian timber lands.

ELIAS LYON, of Bay, Macomb County, counted his sheep the other day and found an unaccountable shrinkage in all their lives, and are highly respectable until he began to look around in the fence corners. The missing were eighteen, and he has found portions of six of them. What Ray now wants is a hunting match for a supper, with dogs counting 10,000 each.

SCANDAL of a social sensation was caused at Monroe on Mrs. Mary E. Beaubien commenced suit against William Ronan for damages in the sum of \$20,000, for breach of promise to marry.

The parties are well known to nearly every one in that city; having lived there all their lives, and are highly respected. Mrs. Beaubien is about 44 years of age, and the defendant about 48.

ST. HELEN officers are investigating an affair that has an ugly look. A Pole, named Bouchev, drew \$50 and went to Beaver Lake. There he made the acquaintance of two strangers, also Poles, and, after spending the day in drinking, returned to his home and could not be found, and there was not a cent of money in his pockets. It is thought by many at St. Helen that Bouchev was dead before the train came along.

The first annual meeting of the Great Camp A. O. U. M. Sick, Funeral and Association, the establishment of Robert Smith & Co., State printers, at Lansing, which proved a stubborn one before it could be subdued. The loss is confined principally to the basement, which was occupied for press and storage. The damage to the structure is chiefly from water, and to the building from fire in the basement and front of the main floor. Smith & Co. estimate their loss at \$10,000. The fire is supposed to have originated from spontaneous combustion. The following insurance companies are involved: On the building, National of Hartford, \$1,500; Hamburg, of Bremen, \$1,500; Royal, \$2,000. On stock and material, American Fire, of Philadelphia; Phoenix of Hartford; German American, of New York; Commercial Union, of Connecticut; Fire and Insurance Company, and North American, of London; National of Hartford, and Continental of New York, \$2,000 each; Michigan Fire and Marine, and Phoenix of Brooklyn, \$2,000 each, and Guardian, of London, \$1,200.

The Oxford Cornet Band has been reorganized, and Prof. R. C. Shaw has been secured as instructor.

FRANK WALKER, a young Ferguson man of an investigating turn of mind, was picking a dynamite cap with a pen, when it exploded and split his hand open.

In September, 1891, the Michelson & Harrison Lumber Company, of Grayling and Bagley, owners of large tracts of hardwood lumber in the western part of Montgomery County, decided to locate a saw-mill there to cut its lumber. The mill was completed in April, 1892, six months ago, and it is now in the village of Lewis-ton, on the banks of Twin Lakes, which have an area of 100,000 acres, a 500 population, a railroad, post-office, daily mails, two lumber mills, all manner of stores and shops, a \$2,500 school house, and a full complement of lawyers and doctors.

The lot-owners in the Lansing improvement Company's addition held a drawing, and the appointment of lots was very satisfactory. There were 257 lots drawn. The company, which is composed of the lot-owners themselves, will realize about \$50,000.

A MR. PLEASANT youth recently purchased a self-cooking revolver because he was going to journey to Stanton. It was a self-shooter, and while he was standing on the depot platform at Stanton it went into action. The bullet blew a furrow down his right leg, spalled a new boot, set fire to his trousers, and he hurried around behind the depot and extinguished himself.



# The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, Editor & Proprietor.

THURSDAY, OCT. 27, 1892.

Entered at the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

## REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET.



For President:  
**Benjamin Harrison,**  
OF INDIANA.  
Vice President:  
**Whitelaw Reid,**  
OF NEW YORK.

## ELECTORAL TICKET.

AT LARGE—Eastern District,  
**WILLIAM McPHERSON, Jr.,**  
Of Livingston.  
AT LARGE—Western District,  
**JAY J. HUBBELL,** of Houghton.  
1st Dist.—**J. HENRY CARSTENS,**  
Of Wayne.  
2d Dist.—**CHARLES E. HISCOCK,**  
Of Washtenaw.  
3d Dist.—**OTTO IHLING,** Of Kalamazoo.  
4th Dist.—**PHILLIP T. COLGROVE,**  
Of Barry.  
5th Dist.—**CON. G. SWENBERG,**  
Of Kent.  
6th Dist.—**HENRY A. HAIGH,** Of Wayne.  
7th Dist.—**JAMES H. WHITE,** Of St. Clair.  
8th Dist.—**FRED SLOCUM,** Of Tuscola.  
9th Dist.—**JUSTUS S. STEARNS,**  
Of Mason.  
10th Dist.—**JOHN MILLEN,** Of Alcona.  
11th Dist.—**JULIUS T. HANNAH,**  
Of Grand Traverse.  
12th Dist.—**JOHN H. COMSTOCK,**  
Of Ontonagon.

## ALTERNATES.

AT LARGE—Eastern District,  
**CHARLES V. DRLAND,** Of Jackson.  
AT LARGE—Western District,  
**AARON CLARK,** Of Kent.  
1st Dist.—**FREEMAN B. DICKERSON,**  
Of Wayne.  
2d Dist.—**JOSEPH R. BENNETT,**  
Of Leelanau.  
3d Dist.—**WILLIAM A. COOMBS,**  
Of Branch.  
4th Dist.—**CHARLES J. MONROE,**  
Of Van Buren.  
5th Dist.—**SAMUEL A. WATT,** Of Ionia.  
6th Dist.—**ARTHUR O. BEMENT,**  
Of Ingham.  
7th Dist.—**THOMAS DAWSON,** Of Macomb.  
8th Dist.—**HENRY H. HOLT,** Of Muskegon.  
9th Dist.—**RASMUS HANSON,** Of Crawford.  
10th Dist.—**DENNIS E. ALWARD,**  
Of Clare.  
11th Dist.—**JAMES A. GROZER,** Of Menominee.

## STATE TICKET.

For Governor.....**JOHN T. RICH,**  
Of Leape County.  
For Lieut. Gov'r.....**J. W. GIDDINGS,**  
Of Wexford County.  
For Sec'y of State.....**J. W. JOCHIM,**  
Of Marquette County.  
For Treasurer.....**J. F. HAMBITZER,**  
Of Houghton County.  
For Aud. Gen'l.....**S. W. TURNER,**  
Of Roseau County.  
For Att'y Gen'l.....**G. E. DIEKEMA,**  
Of Ottawa County.  
For Com'r. St. L. O.....**J. G. BERRY,**  
Of Osego County.  
For Sup. P. Inst'n.....**H. R. PATTERSON,**  
Of Ingham County.  
For Member B. of Ed.....**E. A. WILSON,**  
Of Van Buren County.

## For Congress.

Tenth Congressional District,  
**JAMES VAN KLEECK,** of Bay.  
For Senator, 28th Senatorial District,  
**C. S. PIERCE,** of Iosco.  
For Representative—Alpena District,  
**A. R. BLAKLEY,** of Alpena.

## COUNTY TICKET.

Judge of Probate,  
**I. H. RICHARDSON,** South Branch.  
For Sheriff:  
**THOMAS WAKLEY,** of Grove.  
For County Clerk,  
**DAVID B. CONNER,** of Grayling.  
For County Treasurer,  
**PETER ABELA,** of Blaine.  
For Register of Deeds,  
**JOHN HANNA,** of Beaver Creek.  
For Prosecuting Attorney,  
**OSCAR PALMER,** of Grayling.  
For Circuit Court Commissioner,  
**OSCAR PALMER,** of Grayling.  
For Surveyor,  
**WILLIAM BLANSHAN,** of Grayling.  
For Coroners,  
**CHARLES W. SMITH,** of Grayling,  
**CHARLES BARBER,** of Frederic.

Vote the Democratic ticket; don't bet on it, is our advice.—N. Y. Sun (Dem.)

Workingmen who are anxious to see "good times" continue will not vote to upset business.

Benjamin Harrison did not have to have the political disabilities removed from the men whom he appointed to represent us abroad.

Dun & Company's report for last week, announces that business is unprecedentedly good. Why don't the democrats have Dun & Company arrested.

Judge Morse says the Republican party has no use for a union soldier after he turns Democrat. The Democratic party has no use for one until he turns Democrat.

Had Cleveland put out Republican veterans to put in Democratic soldiers but few would have made objection. But he ignored Democratic soldiers in favor of rebels.

When Cleveland's substitute lay dying in a New York soldiers' home, why didn't he think to send him "a parting benediction tendered by a grateful" conscript?

Will some free trader please explain why the hard times prophesied by the Democrats two years ago, as a result of the passage of the new tariff law, have not materialized?

Great Britain has lost about \$23,000,000 per year of South American trade, which comes to us because of reciprocity. This is why the free traders abuse reciprocity so viciously.

Lawrence Markt, drunk and in jail at Saginaw, swallowed small pieces of his undershirt until he choked to death. A doctor took a cigar box full of cloth from his mouth and throat.

Reciprocity is a "sham," is it, Messrs. Free Traders? How, then, do you explain the fact that Cuban imports of American farm products have doubled since Mr. Blaine's reciprocity plan went into effect.

The report of the Illinois bureau of Labor Statistics show that the daily wages of coal miners in that state have increased 15.6 per cent within the past year. Labor statistics are invariably against the free trade theorists.

Protection is again vindicated. In the city of Chicago the percentage of wage increase during the last decade was 227; in the city of Denver, 380 per cent. Let the free trade liars dispute these figures.—Blade.

Democracy declares that protection is unconstitutional. In other words, any attempt to take the American markets from European manufacturers is treason! Democratic logic for ever!

What do you think of it? Ex-Judge Morse, the would-be governor of Michigan, said in his speech last night, from the Oak house balcony: "That any man that hurled for Harrison was a fool."—Reed City Clarion.

The Chicago Post, in reply to a question, states that H. C. Frick, chairman of the Carnegie Steel company is a "high tariff Republican." The Post is in error. Mr. Frick is a Democrat, and has always been one.—Blade.

Powderly never put so much solid truth into so few words as when he declared that "the Democratic party is the party of the poor man, and if he continues to vote that ticket he will never be anything else than a poor man."

Another democrat on the state ticket has gone over to the people's party in the person of Land Commissioner Shaffer. This makes three populists that the democrat voter will have to swallow with his straight ticket.—Det. Tribune.

Under the infamous Miner law the vote for the two electors on each ticket is all of the vote for President that is left. Voters must not forget this point. To scratch an elector means to lose one's vote for President. Don't be deceived by democrat stories to the contrary.

Grover Cleveland, in order to placate the "Solid South," has apologized for shaking hands with Fred Douglas, a negro. His excuse was that Douglas was a federal officer and the circumstances compelled him to grasp the hand of a man whose skin was an off color.

The New Berne, North Carolina, Journal, a Southern Democratic organ, in lauding Cleveland's pension veto, breaks forth into a wild rebel yawn as follows:  
Three hundred thousand Yankees are still in Southern dust; We got three hundred thousand Before they conquered us. They died of Southern fever, And Southern steel and shot; I wish they were three million, Instead of what we got.

We give the following item from the Osego Co. Herald, to show the kind of publication it gives its readers. No rock-ribbed democratic paper even hopes for such an event, knowing better. Money talks, but how! The Democrats down in Ohio are quite confident of carrying that state for Cleveland, and the Republicans are greatly alarmed at the situation.

The November issue of THE DRINKATOR is the GREAT WINTER NUMBER.

and its contents are remarkable for variety and appropriateness. The Winter styles are finely illustrated and fully described, and the articles on Dress Fabrics and Trimmings supplement the information contained in the pattern pages. There is a well written paper on Fashionable Furs, and further contributions appear on Knitting, Crocheting, Tatting, Lace Making, etc. How to Amuse Children is continued in the Child-Life Series, and some more Out-Door Games are given; while for the elders are two excellent recipes for fun in a Witch Party and a Halloween Entertainment. A new series of Sport and Pastimes is commenced with Dancing, the Square Dance being taken up first and the positions of the dancers illustrated. Among the other papers, are the second installment of Home-Making and House-Keeping in the Far West, the fourth on Forming a Library, Some New Sauces, Tea-Table Talk, etc., etc. Altogether the number is remarkably interesting and the magazine a marvel at its price.

A Year's Subscription costs One Dollar; Single Copies, 15 Cents.  
Address Orders to  
THE BUTTERFLICK PUBLISHING COMPANY, [Limited],  
40 E. 14th Street, New York.

## Are You Engaged To Be Married?

Or are any of your friends? Don't tell, if it's a secret. But everyone, even if pledged to a life of "single blessedness," is bound to be interested in weddings, and wants to know all the latest concerning them; and everyone will be thoroughly posted about all the details of a modern fashionable wedding, and know how to manage any style of wedding, after reading (as everyone should) the very fully illustrated and exhaustive article, "The Modern Wedding Festival," published in DEMOCRAT FAMILY MAGAZINE for November. All the girls and their mammas will enjoy reading about Kitty's debut tea, which is described in such a sparkling manner in "A Debutante's Winter in New York," and will learn just how a coming-out tea should be conducted. If you are interested in floriculture, you will appreciate the advice given in "The Care of Outdoor Plants in Autumn." "Columbus: His Story and His Country" is an especially timely article beautifully illustrated. The stories are excellent; every one of the numerous departments, for which this distinctive Family Magazine is noted, is full to overflowing with good things; and there are nearly 200 illustrations, including a superb tinted portrait of Mrs. Grover Cleveland. Altogether this is an excellent number, in which everyone is sure to find something of interest. The subscription price of DEMOCRAT FAMILY MAGAZINE is only \$2 a year; or single copies, 20 cents. Published by W. Jennings Demorest, 15 E. 14th St., New York.

## THE CENTURY MAGAZINE IN 1892.

It would be hard for a person who cares for good reading to make a better investment than a year's subscription to the Century Magazine. No region is too remote, no expense too great, if it will only produce what the Century's readers want. This is the policy that has made it, as the Pall Mall Budget, of London, says, "By far the best of the magazines: English or American." The November number begins a new volume and contains the first chapter of a powerful novel of New York society, called "Sweet Bells Out of Tune," written by Mrs. Burton Harrison, the author of "The Anglomaniacs." In this number begins also a great series of papers on "The Bible and Science," opening with "Does the Bible contain Scientific Errors," by Prof. Shields, of Princeton, who takes decided ground that the Bible does not contain scientific errors of any moment, and who most interestingly states the case from his point of view. An important series of letters that passed between General Sherman and his brother Senator John Sherman are also printed in November, which number contains also contributions from the most distinguished writers, including an article by James Russell Lowell, which was not complete at the time of his death.

## The Century Magazine in 1892.

The December Century is to be a great Christmas number, full of Christmas pictures, and in it will begin the first chapter of a striking novel of life in Colorado, "Benefits Forged" by Wolcott Balestier, who wrote "The Naulahka" with Rudyard Kipling. Four dollars will bring you this splendid magazine for one year, and certainly no cultivated home can afford to be without it. Subscribers can remit directly to the publishers, The Century Co., 33 East 17th St. New York. They should begin with November, and so get first chapters of all the serials, including "Sweet Bells Out of Tune."

Want of space, and press of other work prevented us from giving as extended a notice of Mrs. Hazlett's address at the Rink, last week as we should have done, or as its merits deserved. Her speech was magnificent, and a logical explanation of the principal points in both the republican and democratic platforms, and was listened to with an earnestness which showed that the audience knew that she thoroughly understood what she was talking about. It renewed the faith of republicans, if there was any wavering amongst them, in the tenets of their party, and it weakened the opposition accordingly. Her address will long be remembered as the best delivered so far in this campaign. The Osego Co. Herald in referring to her address in that place, says: "Sister Hazlett is said to be a smart woman, and made a smart speech to a smart audience," and further "how natural it is for some folks to be blind to the light in other people; and then go out into the country under pay to enlighten the world." We cannot see the difference in their positions. His mission is the same, and it requires a plaster of considerable magnitude in every canvass to enable him to do so. There is a wonderful difference in inculcating your own political opinions on a salary than that of others for self, in our estimation.

## The American Wool Interests.

is the title of an exceptionally interesting pamphlet of 64 pages, just published by the American Protective Tariff League, and edited by Hon. Wm. Lawrence, President of the Ohio Wool Growers' Association. Every person who wants to know all about the wool question should send for a copy. Price, Six Cents.

Address,  
WILBUR F. WAKEMAN,  
General Secretary,  
135 West 23d Street, New York.

Here is an instructive little object-lesson on the effects of the new tariff law and of its reciprocity clauses. Our total foreign commerce during the last three years of the Cleveland administration was \$4,315,948,527; during the first three years of Harrison it was \$5,231,263,009.—Blade.



**JAMES N. WAITE,**  
Manager of Waite's Celebrated Comedy Co.,  
Premium Band and Orchestra.  
Dr. Miles' Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.  
You will remember the condition I was in five years ago, when I was afflicted with a combination of physical ills, suffering from nervous prostration, taking prescriptions from local physicians who had no knowledge of their case, and whose death is certain, I feel like going to them and saying, "Get Dr. Miles' NERVINE and BE CURED." In my condition, where there were over a hundred nervous fibers from overwork, mental prostration and nervous exhaustion, brought on by the character of the business engaged in, I would recommend—  
**MILES' THOUSANDS**  
Nervine.  
It is a sure cure for all suffering from these causes.  
**SATISFACTION GUARANTEED**  
OR MONEY REFUNDED.  
For sale by L. FOURNIER.

# SOME TESTIMONY! NOTE ITS STANDING!

THIRTY KIMBALL PIANOS IN CONSTANT  
USE, AND EQUAL  
TO THREE TIMES AS MUCH PRIVATE USE.

H. BROWN, Principal of the Normal School, Musical and Business Institute, Valparaiso, Ind., writes regarding the Kimball piano which they have been constantly using nearly four years:

"We tried various instruments, but none have given such complete satisfaction as yours. We see no indication of anything giving out, though they have been constant in use ten hours each day since they were purchased. The movement is good, the tone, in fact everything connected with the instrument is first-class. It is especially durable." We have now about thirty of these in our Music Hall, and have just ordered two more.

**A MUSICAL WONDER.**  
O. R. SKINNER, director of the Bloomington Conservatory of Music writes: "I purchased the Kimball, after examining thoroughly many other first-class pianos. It is a musical wonder in its purity of tone, splendid action, and perfect evenness of scale. It covers every shade of tone from the rarest delicacy of expression to the greatest power. It stands in tune well and I shall certainly order more."

**STRONGEST AND MOST DURABLE.**  
A. F. BAKER, President of Pierce City, Mo., Baptist College, writes: The three new scale Kimball pianos in the college are delightful. The tone and touch is perfect and I believe them to be the strongest and most durable pianos I have ever examined. We expect to repeat our order very soon."

**HIGHEST PRAISE IN THEIR FAVOR.**  
P. S. GILMORE, the great orchestra and band leader, writes: "My wife and daughter, who are both excellent pianists, join me in admiration of your instrument. \* \* \* I have conversed with several first class pianists regarding your instruments, and found all to be of the opinion that the most exacting artist could only utter words of highest praise in their favor."

**WONDERFULLY SWEET AND SYMPATHETIC.**  
ADELINA PATTI, the greatest songstress of the age, writes: "It gives me great pleasure to testify to the merits of the New Kimball Piano. It has a wonderfully sweet and sympathetic tone, and supports the voice in a most satisfactory manner."  
THE PATTI-TAMOGNA GRAND ITALIAN OPERA CO., write regarding the Kimball Pianos: "They have given us much pleasure and have been of great assistance to us in our work. We believe that they will in every respect satisfy the most exacting artists."

THE BOSTON IDEAL OPERA CO. writes: "The Kimball Piano must at once claim the admiration of all musicians."

For further convincing testimony and satisfactory examination, call on or write—

**THE KIMBALL AGENCY,**  
909 Washington Avenue,  
One block North of Center Avenue.  
BAY CITY MICHIGAN.  
Catalogues free. Instruments sent on trial. Prices low. Terms reasonable. Letters of inquiry promptly and cheerfully answered. "Life is short. As Napoleon said: "Consider carefully then act promptly!"  
H. A. SAGE, Manager.

WHEN THE  
BREAD IS DOWN  
EAT CRACKERS.  
EAT CRACKERS  
ANYWAY.  
US BALANCE CO. FANCY GRAHAMS.  
A Delicious Graham Wafer, Packed  
in the Handsome 1 lb. Tins. For  
Children, Invalids, Pensioners & Bachelors.  
RECEPTION FLAKES.  
If your Grocer does not  
have them, send for  
a 1 lb. box of each.  
Fine Flake Biscuit, New Shape.  
For Parties, Luncheons, the Home Table.

**DURING THE PRESENT WEEK**  
We will close out our stock of Boy's  
boots at prices never before known.  
An A. No. 1. Boy's boot from 50 cts.  
to \$1.50.  
These goods sold from \$1.25 to \$2.50.  
**D. B. CONNER,**  
Grayling Michigan.

**SCHOOL BOOKS!**  
PEN AND PENCIL TABLETS,  
PENS AND PENCILS. RULERS,  
And Everything  
**NEEDED IN THE SCHOOL ROOM.**  
FOR SALE AT  
**L. FOURNIER'S**  
DRUG & STATIONERY STORE,  
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

**UNDERTAKING! UNDERTAKING!**  
  
**AT HANSON & BRADEN'S FURNITURE ROOMS.**  
WILL be found at all times a full line of CLOTH and WOOD CASES and  
BURIAL CASES, Ladies', Gents' and Childrens' ROBES. A good HEARSE  
will be sent to any part of the country FREE. Especial attention given to  
maintaining or preserving corpses.

**\*REAL \* ESTATE \* EXCHANGE.\***  
I HAVE several pieces of Real Estate for sale or exchange, that will offer a  
good margin to investors.  
**AMONG THEM ARE THE FOLLOWING:**  
A Cheap House and desirable Lot on Cedar Street.  
The vacant lot on corner of Cedar and Ottawa Streets.  
Two vacant lots on Peninsular Avenue. Very desirable.  
Two lots corner of Ottawa and Maple Streets.  
Several choice lots on Brink's addition.  
GOOD HOUSE, TWO LOTS, BARN, FINE SHRUBBERY, etc., corner  
Peninsular Avenue and Ogemaw Street. Cheap.  
A number of good farms.  
Six Houses and Lots in Jonesville.  
Fine Brick Store in Hudson.  
Any of the above property will be sold on terms to suit purchasers, or ex-  
changed for other property.  
Jan 29, 11  
O. PALMER.

**RUPTURE**  
CURED or NO PAY for services.  
Written guarantee to PERMANENTLY CURE all kinds  
of RUPTURE of both sexes. NO PAIN, NO OPERATION  
NO DETENTION FROM BUSINESS. For full information  
and Illustrated Pamphlet containing Michigan references,  
(free). Address Dr. H. W. MARSH, or  
102-104-106 Mich. Av.  
DETROIT, MICH.  
Sep18y1



THURSDAY, OCT. 27, 1892.

LOCAL ITEMS

Optum Habit cured by Dr. Miles' Nervine.

School-Books, at Fournier's Drug Store.

Dr. W. H. Niles, of Osceola county, was in town yesterday.

Buy your clothing of Jackson & Masters.

Nephritis is spreading alarmingly at Bay City.

Tam O'Shanter 25 and 50 cts., at Mrs. Smith's.

Services as usual, at the Methodist church, next Sunday.

Call and examine Jackson & Masters new line of clothing.

Rev. Taylor returned from Chicago, last Tuesday morning.

For California fruit, all kinds, go to Wight's restaurant.

Bar county will erect a county hospital on the poor farm.

School Supplies of all descriptions, at Fournier's Drugstore.

If you want a good Meat Roast, call on Chalk and McKnight.

Go to Chalk and McKnight's market for all kinds of Fresh and Salt meats.

Try Buckwheat flour, at Claggett and Pringle's.

H. C. Bauman arrived Monday from the South. He remains here for a time.

For fresh Apples, Bananas and Oranges, go to C. W. Wight's restaurant.

For Choice Pork and Beef Steaks, call on Chalk and McKnight.

John Smith had his hand horribly lacerated in a machine at Manistee.

New Stores are arriving daily, at the store of S. H. & Co.

The Bay county agricultural society reports a profit of \$394 from the last fair.

Fresh Cream Cheese at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Brink have returned from a visit at Flint and Lapeer.

For sale or trade, a White Sewing Machine, in good running order, by G. Walton Smith.

Salling, Hanson & Co. always keep a supply of fresh Butter and Eggs on hand.

A Chicago firm is making arrangements to build a cheese factory at Cheshaning.

Claggett and Pringle say their store trade is increasing daily. Good goods and low prices tell the story.

J. J. Gelsen, a prominent merchant of Cheshaning, was married last evening to Alice Bailey.

The May and Aurora Flour, once more in the market. For sale at the store of S. H. & Co.

A good pair of work horses for sale Cheap, or will be sold separately. Enquire at this office.

Deer are plentiful around Michigamme that they have to be stoned out of the turnip fields.

Gents, Ladies and Children all go to Claggett and Pringle's for their Hosiery. Why? Because they have the best and cheapest line in town.

The Woman's Relief Corps extend their thanks to Mr. Marvin, for a handsome quilt which she presented them.

If you should require anything in the Hardware line, call at the store of S. H. & Co.

Work has commenced on Cheshaning's second elevator, to be built by F. L. Green, near the Michigan Central track.

Jackson & Masters have the finest and largest stock of clothing in the county.

Two Rosconomon doctors are running for coroner. If they can't find lives subjects, may be they can find dead ones.

Salling, Hanson & Co. have just received a large stock of fine Underwear which is suitable for everybody and is sold at low prices.

The clouds that rattle on a pauper's coffin should hereafter be called "a parting benediction by a grateful people."

Wind Mill and Well Supplies of all kinds, prices as low as good work will warrant. F. DECKROW.

The Arenac county board of supervisors has decided to employ an expert to examine the county treasurer's books. Here ditto.

If you want a first class Sewing Machine, buy the American or Domestic of Jackson & Masters.

Garland and Jewel Stores, the best in the world, for sale at the Pioneer Store of S. H. & Co.

Charles Jackson, of Grayling is in the village. Charley is the democratic nominee for sheriff in that county and if elected, will make a good one. He has a hard run to run against, and one who would entitle him to re-election. -Ros. News.

Parties leaving their orders for Silver Ware with G. W. Smith, the Jeweler, get it at wholesale prices with expense added.

Two weddings took place at Cheshaning last week, that of Miss May Chapman to George Kirch, and Minnie Watson to A. Heatherly, of Leslie.

A full line of Cook and Heating Stoves, at lowest prices, at the Tin and Hardware store of A. Kraus.

Frank Barber, of Center Plains, brought in a sample of Carrots from his farm, last week, that were perfect.

Go to the store of S. H. & Co. and make a selection of the finest Paints, ever brought to town, and sold at low figures.

Henry Mantz is the walking-boss for the M. & H. Co. He walks around, gives orders and sees that they are obeyed. -Leviston Courier.

You can buy your clothing and Gents Furnishing Goods of Jackson & Masters cheaper than at any other place in the county.

L. Jensen's new residence is nearly completed. Mr. Jensen has a house that will compare favorably with many city houses. -Leviston Courier.

For fresh Crackers, Cookies, Bread and Confectionery, go to C. W. Wight's restaurant. He has just received a large assortment.

Where yer goin, Jimmie? Down to Claggett and Pringle's to get some of their Sugar Drip Syrup. It makes pancakes slip down easy. Try it and see.

The Aid Society of the M. E. Church will meet at the home of Mrs. N. Mickelson, Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, to elect officers for the ensuing year.

Those in search of Underwear will find an immense line, at Claggett and Pringle's, Gents', Ladies' and Children's. Money saved on every garment you buy of them.

G. W. Smith, the Jeweler, has just received an invoice of Nickel and Mantel Clocks, which will be sold very cheap.

Where did you get that beautiful Corset Mrs. G? I bought it at Claggett and Pringle's. They sell the Dress Form Corset, and Imperial Waist. The best in the world, for \$1.

There will be a donation party held at the Odell School House, Nov. 11th, in the evening, for the benefit of our pastor, J. J. Willits and family. All are cordially invited to assist.

Charles Paulity, of Grove township will raise a republican pole, at his residence opposite Appenzelle P. O. Monday, the 31st of Oct. All republicans are cordially invited to assist.

John K. Hanson had his left hand caught between two sticks of timber, on the live rollers in the mill, one day last week. Result, the middle finger amputated, and the index finger badly lacerated.

George Milens, a former resident here, about twenty two years of age, died at Gaylord, and was brought here for burial. The funeral services, at Presbyterian church last Sunday.

S. H. & Co. say that one or two dollars is not much to save on the cost of a stove, but when you buy to save to get the best in the market. They have them. The Garland and the Jewel.

The Aid Society of the M. E. Church will give a Campaign Social, Wednesday Evening, Nov. 23, 1892. Speakers will represent different candidates. Music by the Glee Clubs. Supper will be served from 5 to 8. Chicken pie, Pumpkin pie, etc.

Lewiston is said to be a democratic city, and as such must be supplied with all the necessities of a democratic community, and the Board of Supervisors of that county, at its last session, made an appropriation of \$500, for the purpose of building a look-up which the Atlanta Tribune says is badly needed.

There were democratic parents in Grayling, last week, who would not allow their children to wear the Columbian badge. They declared it was a republican badge on account of the miniature flag on it. What commendable prudence ignorance will occasionally display.

Delos Almer, Herbert Holmes, Walter Smith, Oscar Byr and Anthony Rockefeller are working for contractor A. J. Rose on Thos. Miller's and other buildings in town, which Mr. R. is building. Mr. Rose is also a carpenter. Wash Alger is doing carpenter work on his own house. -Leviston Courier.

Mrs. Harrison died at 1:40 Tuesday morning, and the nation mourns with the President. No woman was ever more highly regarded by all with whom she came in contact. Her universal kindness and charity was proverbial, her lack of ostentation in the high place she had obtained, remarkable, and her home-life was such as makes home here, a foretaste of the better home beyond.

On the 21st Benj. Morse, candidate for Governor, passed through here on the 11 o'clock train. Though he had been advertised for weeks, there was but a small crowd to hear his speech from the car-platform. His disaffection and political utterances has cost him the soldiers support which he received when running for a Judicial office.

The ladies of the Catholic Church will give a Social and Supper, at the Opera House, this evening, October 28th, at 8 o'clock. Everybody go.

The democracy nominated the following ticket, last week: -

Probate Judge, W. C. Johnson; Treasurer, W. Havens; Sheriff, Chas. Jackson; Clerk, Jas. Hartwick; Register, John Leese; Pros. Atty. J. Patterson; Circuit Court Commissioner, C. L. DeWaele; Surveyor, S. E. Odell; Coroners, H. C. Thatcher and John C. Clapp.

General B. F. Partridge died at his home, six miles east of Bay City, at midnight, the 20th. He went to the front in March, 1862, as first lieutenant of the Sixteenth Michigan Infantry. He was made a captain in 1863, and 7th June, 1864, a major. On September 30th, of the same year, he was appointed a lieutenant-colonel, and several hours later a brevet-colonel United States volunteers, for distinguished services in the battle of that day. In February following he was made a colonel, and later a brigadier general of United States volunteers.

Columbus day was observed in Grayling by one of the most pleasant gatherings ever held. The School House was profusely decorated with the American Colors, and at 9 o'clock, the G. A. R. was escorted from their Hall by the band formed in line in the school yard, as was each department of the School, with appropriate banners under charge of the respective teachers. After the reading of the Proclamation, by Frank Michelson, and the raising of the flag and salute to "Old Glory" all were marched to the rink for the literary exercises, preceded by prayer by Rev. N. J. Geyer. The Prepared address and ode, was finely delivered by Thorwald Hanson and Miss Manwarren. The further exercises all gave evidence of careful training and the immense gathering was proud of our school, and glad of its success.

Last Tuesday evening a special train took about two hundred republicans to Frederic. There was a fine torchlight parade here before leaving, and we were met there by everybody, as nearly as could be estimated. A procession with over 100 torches was formed, and escorted by the Grayling Cornet band to the Hall, which could not accommodate the crowd. The Grayling band and Grayling Republican Glee Club furnished the music. A brief address was made by Dr. Wm. M. Woodworth, followed by Hon. Devere Hall, of Bay City, who gave one of the most logical expositions of the tariff laws that we have ever listened to. Chairman Kelley of the township committee, says Frederic is all right, and that the meeting was double in numbers to that of the democratic meeting the week before.

Frederic Items.

Mrs. D. H. Hutchings, of Gaylord, visited friends here last week.

Wm. H. Sherman received a new Perkins windmill, Saturday. Will was lately married and of course a mill will be a great help to him.

J. J. Malcoe returned home Saturday evening, from a visit to southern Michigan. We would not like to say positively that he was married, but such is the rumor.

Duane Willett was in town Saturday.

Louis Sands has commenced lumbering six miles west of town.

Merchants report business picking up.

Agent Putnam is ready to contract two foot wood for the R. R. Co.

Columbus day exercises were held at our School last Friday forenoon.

Jas. Smith has taken a lumber job of Salling, Hanson & Co., east of Grayling.

To say that Frederic was in it, last Friday evening would be expressing the same in very small words. Never before was there a larger, more intelligent crowd of people in town. The Hall would not begin to hold them.

The singing by the Grayling Glee Club was fine as well as the music by the Grayling Cornet Band. The speaking was good and the event will long be remembered. RESIDENT.

Chaney Items.

"Chaney is picking up" as the saying is.

Lowell Fox has moved to town.

F. R. Deckrow erected a fine new Eureka windmill for H. E. Moon, last week.

A. J. Stilwell has just received a fine stock of winter clothing.

It is rumored that the Chaney hotel is to have a new landlord soon.

Miss Florie Doumper is visiting friends, at Pinconning.

Miss Rosa Francis, of Grayling, is visiting relatives here.

Mrs. J. King and Mrs. H. Baker are visiting friends and relatives at Bay City.

Mr. C. Briggs who is traveling for "The Union Nurseries" is at home for a few days, after a very successful canvass in the western part of the state.

The Odell school observed Columbus day, in the evening, by appropriate exercises consisting of speaking and singing.

The scholars certainly showed good natural talent, and good training by their teacher, Miss Lucy Shellenbarger.

It was necessary for the chairman to ask the audience for good order several times, on account of the house being so crowded. KODACK.

The People's party friends invite both republicans and democrats to a joint public debate, Friday evening, Oct. 28th, at the Black.

LARS BURLIN.

This is the best tea I have drank for high on forty years. Where did you get it John? Down at Claggett and Pringle's. Their fifty cent Tea is a hummer, and their thirty-five cent Tea is a hustler. Three pounds for \$1.00.

Notice.

E. M. Roffee, has some desirable Lots on Peninsula Avenue, Michigan Avenue and Chestnut Street. Being agent for the same will give prices &c.

War. WOODBURN.

Oct. 22 th.

Public Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to owners of sheep trespassing on my place, that they will be held responsible for damages.

PETER W. STEPHAN.

Grove, Oct. 20, '92.

Gunsmith Shop.

I WILL open up the old blacksmith shop near the bridge, where I will make and repair guns and do other fine work in my line. Repairing of machinery a specialty. Terms reasonable. Give me a call.

H. B. WILLIAMS.

Aug. 18th, '87.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, River Sores, Itching, Chapped Hands, Chills, Glands, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by L. Fournier, Drugist.

A. Leader.

Since its first introduction, Electric Bitters has gained rapidly in popular favor, until now it is clearly in the lead among pure medicinal tonics and alternatives - containing nothing which is injurious to the system, or intoxicant, it is recognized as the best and purest medicine for all ailments of Stomach, Liver or Kidneys. It will cure Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation, and drive Malaria from the system. Satisfaction guaranteed with each bottle or the money will be refunded. Price only 50c. per bottle. Sold by L. Fournier.

Guaranteed Cure.

We authorize our advertised druggist to sell Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds upon this condition: If you are afflicted with a Cough, Cold, or any Lung, Throat or Chest trouble, and will use this remedy as directed, giving it a fair trial, and experience no benefit, you may return the bottle and have your money refunded. We would not make this offer did we not know that Dr. King's New Discovery would be relied on. It never disappoints. Trial bottles free at L. Fournier's Drug Store. Large size 50c and \$1.00.

Drunkennes, or the Liquor Habit Positively Cured by administering Dr. Haines Golden Specific.

It is manufactured as a powder, which can be given in glass of beer, or in a glass of water, without the knowledge of the patient. It is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent cure, while the patient is in moderate drink, or an alcoholic wreck. It has been given to thousands of cases, and has effected a perfect cure in all. It never fails. The system once impregnated with this medicine, it becomes invulnerable to the liquor appetite to exist. Cures guaranteed. 45 page book of particulars free. Address GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO., 185 Race St., Cincinnati, O. Sept. 8, '91.

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# The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.  
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

## OLD CRIS' CROSSING.

DECLARED TO BE AN ALL-FIRED FOOL.

A Poem by Albert Edmund Lancaster Telling in Allegorical Verse How Cristoforo Colombo Found Us Out Four Hundred Years Ago.

Thought His Granium Cracked.

The Salamanca Council sat, four hundred years ago, and pondered what Columbus said, and answer ye or no.



He told them if they gave him men and ships enough to sail, Rod Asla seek by sailing west, and find it without fail. Or promised to convert the Khan (who ruled in Bolochistan) and make of him a reputable Christian. He swore he'd plant the Spanish flag wherever there was land.

Queen Isabella thus to him, likewise King Ferdinand.

Then Talavera found his feet—a schoolman wise was he—

And shouted, "Do you mean to say there's land across the sea?"

"Aint you aware the world's so big 't would take a ship—confound it!"

The fastest sailing ship we have—three years to get around it!

Most probably the moment you got out of sight of Spain

Your boat would slip clean off the earth and not get on again.

Odde boddies! Leave the Khan alone; a heathen, let him be!

Go comb the east; your father combed; don't be an all-fired fool!"

Then up and spoke another crank: "You mustn't take it ill.

My stating that in sailing west we sail—shall soon be proved!"

And when the bottom of that hill you reach, with ships and men,

Please tell us, Mr. Christopher, how you'll sail up again?

Resides, there isn't any sky down there, where you're a-going;

You'll die of hunger and of thirst; it's plain to me that little's

The food or drink you'll find down there, when once you're out of victuals."

Then spoke Columbus: "Gentlemen, that there are wondrous places

Across the sea as obvious, as the noses on your faces.

The earth revolves around the sun; to prove the matter this

Read what Copernicus declares, and all the other cranky fellows.

The Scripture says earth's distant ends shall soon be brought together;

The mortal who makes both ends meet, deserves to be in feather.

Why should I not convert the Khan? My trip across the waters

Will land me with gold enough for all your sons and daughters."

He saw it wasn't any use to talk; the Salamanca

Convention swore they'd never seen in all their lives so rank a

Fanatic as Columbus was; a lunatic they called him.

He tried to join the Travellers' Club, but all his friends blackballed him.

The learned priests all looked at him with the smile contempt

As people always will, you know, when you don't think as they do.

The scholars passed him with the smile contempt as people always will, you know, when you don't think as they do.

While at a convent gate he begged for bread in Andalusia.

Exclaimed the prior who found him there—his name was Peter:

"To see you badgered so, it makes me tired—I mean it wears."

Since couldn't I repair to her, and act as intercessor?"

He found the queen at Santa Fe, surrounded by her ladies;

She sent him back enriched with twenty thousand maravedis!

Alonso kept the Queen's accounts, in registers financial;

He noted every thing she spent, with items circumstantial.

With him was joined St. Angelo, a revenue receiver.

In whom Columbus found a most inveterate believer.

The Marchioness de Moya, too, a lady most delightful.

Her voice with theirs combined to make Columbus' claim seem rightful.

Then Isabella's face grew grave beneath her crown Castilian;

The queen she owned might easily be sold for half a million.

"Now, by my halidom," she said (it mattered not a particle)

A halidom in those days was a very common article.

And if you don't know what it is, from having read neglectfully,

To Webster or to Worcester I refer you most respectfully.

"Now, by my halidom," she cried, "and in good sooth, Columbus, sit."



We really are obliged to you for kicking us into this rumpus, sir; And if by sailing west you truly do discover land, ho, Our royal self will give you thanks, and likewise King Ferdinand."



But here Columbus shook his head: "I'll pay one-eighth," he muttered; "You ought to know your Majesty, which side your bread is buttered. Give me an egg." They gave him one; he passed it round the table. And asked them all to make it stand on end, but none were able.

He softly broke one end, and left it stand, and said to them, "I could have done the same," they cried.

"Precisely—had you thought to And had you thought of sailing west, to find a foreign highland."

It wouldn't matter what you found, or continent or island?"

He paused, for Isabella now, with beaming face descended

The throne whereon she sat, and said, "Bring forth my diamonds," she said, "my sapphires and my rubies;

Columbus has a clever head; the rest of you are boobies."

Then up and spoke another crank: "You mustn't take it ill.

My stating that in sailing west we sail—shall soon be proved!"

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For seventy days, excepting when detained at the Canaries.

They did not see a speck of land—on this no history varies.

For several weeks the pure Castilian tongue was badly mangled.

By all the crew inventing oaths eccentric and new-fangled.

They showed him, then, it three days more no land revealed;

To dangle from the mizzen-mast or else from the jib-boom!

At length a bit of tattered grass came floating down the wave;

It whispered of that magic isle they'd almost ceased to crave.

The perfume of mysterious flowers, from shores unseen as yet.

The senses touched with balm as sweet as hope is to regret.

Birds of bright plumage fluttered round or hovered in the mist;

The biggest swimmers in the crew stopped short and cried "Avast!"

As slowly land emerged and green to wondering vision stood.

As when God first created it and saw that it was good.

On shore the gentle Indians grouped, red Adams, dusky Eves.

Who knew, perhaps, that egg were good, but didn't use the leaves.

The crew begged pardon of their chief, who sought their doubts to banish;

And then he gave him three times three (a tiger, too), in Spanish.

They laughed, they cried, they danced, they sang, with ardor unabated.

Around the god whom yesterday they had assassinated.

Thus, on that fair October morn, the man as manna landed.

Discoverer of half the earth, with tears of triumph landed.

He landed, and his crew began that reign of selfish and bitter.

To which the reckless rodskin was decreed to fall a martyr.

The naked children of the wood, so faithful, fond, and frisky.

From European first acquired an appetite for whiskey.

Then followed fast invading hosts from each enlightened nation.

Which build up a new regime and called it civilization.

And as a lone will, with care, in shape of a lone will,

So, from the clutch of rapine, rose America's Republic!

SHAMED THE CROWN FOLKS.

OF ALL THE PASSENGERS A BOY ONLY SHOWED

Natural Politeness.

A delicate, timid-looking, sweet-faced old lady entered the train at Yarmouth.

She hadn't traveled much, and she stepped into the smoking-car and sank into the rear seat timidly.

A big man with his feet on the card table smoked a big cigar and smiled to see her.

Two coarse-looking fellows saw her and made remarks to each other.

A gentlemanly looking traveler with gold-bowed eyeglasses, raised his eyes, turned around and resumed his paper, and said nothing.

The lady looked embarrassed at so much attention, but she evidently did not know that she was in the sanctum sanctorum of expectorating tobacco-chewers and smokers.

An elderly man was in the train, and we noticed that he did not think it worth while to politely inform the little woman of her mistake.

A fresh youth with broad-brimmed straw hat lighted a cigarette and puffed volubly.

There were fifteen people in the car, old men, middle-aged men, youths and two boys.

Who moved to tell the little woman that she was wrong and that she would be better at ease in the next car? asks the Lewiston Journal.

Was it the thoughtful old age, the dignified and courteous prime of life or the chivalrous youth?

It was neither, for one of the two little boys, a very pretty, sweet-faced little fellow, who with his brother had been sitting behind their father in the car, arose, went along and whispered to her, opened the door and told her where to go.

It was pleasant to see the look of surprise that swept the motherly old face, and the look of gratitude that followed it, and then, too, it was most pleasing to see her stoop, as we did, at the door and, lifting the little fellow's chin kiss him softly upon the mouth.

Do you suppose the boy will ever forget it?

A Wise Selfishness.

A mother does spend herself too freely for her children when she gives up her own rights to them, effaces herself so that they do not recognize her superior claims, makes it difficult for them to "honor" her, as the fifth commandment demands that they shall do, writes Elizabeth Robinson Seovil, in her helpful department in the Ladies' Home Journal.

It is a wise selfishness that makes the mother insist upon keeping her proper place in the family as the crown and center of home, tenderly loving her children, serving them in all legitimate ways, but seeing that they take their fair share of the burdens of life, instead of weakly bearing them herself.

CHAWLEY CHUMBLEIGH says he has made up a whole lot of conundrums that would be great if he could only think of answers to them.

—Elmira Gazette.

THAT WICKED COW.

The Unhappy Grandson that Charged the "The Grand Old Man."

A cow that lately inhabited Hawarden Park, part of Mr. Gladstone's Hawarden Castle estate, was assured of several weeks' fame when she knocked down the Grand Old Man and nearly fulfilled the hope of the Tory party.

A picture of all that remains of her is presented.

On the occasion of this encounter Mr. Gladstone was walking home alone through the park. He had just left Mrs. Gladstone, with whom he had been driving in a carriage. Before he had walked many yards he

entire land from the Fairweather and Mount St. Elias ranges north almost to the valley of the Yukon.

Colossal heights mantled in never-melting snow tower thousands of feet in the air, but within the shadow of these mighty uplands, in the sheltered hollows, beneath the immense valleys carpeted in richest grasses, and gracefully tinted with wild flowers.

Here in the summer a genial climate is found, where strawberries and other wild fruits ripen to luxuriance, where there are four and a half months of summer and seven and a half of winter.

In June and July the sun is lost below the horizon only for a few hours, and the temperature, though chilly at night, has an average of sixty-five degrees in the daytime.—Century.

THE NUMBER THREE.

Some of Its Curious Relationships Are Here Presented.

Much has been said about the "magic number seven," but as all the digits, especially the odd numbers, have much that is curious associated with them, our readers may find something of interest in this brief presentation of some of the curious relationships of the number three.

First, we have the Trinity, or three in one of religion, and then there are the older Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva of the Hindus.

Abraham, Isaac and Jacob are always mentioned together, and the sun, moon and stars constitute another verbal trinity.

The lightning of Jupiter is always represented with three forks, and Neptune's spear or trident had three prongs.

The beginning, the middle and the end are three matters usually mentioned together. Cerberus, the watchdog of the infernal regions, is represented in mythology as having three heads.

The Pythian sat on a three-legged stool, and tripods and dericks, with three supports are very common.

We have three meals a day, and morning, noon and night are the three demarcations of the day of twenty-four hours.

On most public work, in mills and in mines, men work in three shifts of eight hours each.

The sun is Sol, Apollo, and Liber, and the moon is Luna, Diana and Hecate.

The Sabines pranged three times a day, and Mohammedans do likewise.

A period of three years is a usual one for members of the various municipal boards to serve, one-third of the whole number going out each year.

Old medical books tell of remedies to be shaken three times, to be filtered three times into a like number of dishes, and to be taken or applied three times to effect cures.

The surface of the earth has air, land, and water. There are three witches in "Macbeth" who "round about the cauldron go."

The triumphs of ancient governments are frequently mentioned in history. Two eyes and one mouth make the three flat openings of the face, and the ears and nose make the prominent features of the head.

"Yesterday, to-day, and forever" are three common divisions of duration. Bread, meat, and potatoes constitute the leading articles of our food, and tea, coffee, and water are the common drinks.

The prominent features of a female society meeting are giggle, gabble, and gobble. The three kingdoms of Nature are the mineral, vegetable, and animal.

A circle may be made to pass through any three points not in the same line.

In all governments we have three distinct general departments—the legislative, judicial, and executive.

Mechanics require three things, a knowledge of the material—upon which they are to operate, the tools with which to effect the operation, and thirdly the skill to effect the operation.

The story of man on earth is his birth, life, and death, and his abode is earth, heaven, or hell.

Three-bladed pocketknives and three-lined forks are the most common articles of the kind in general use.

Armies are composed of infantry, cavalry, and artillery. Three years are ordinarily occupied in preparing for college, and the same time is required for a course of professional study.

A hunter needs a gun, powder, and ball, and a fisherman requires a hook, line, and rod.

A family must have father, mother, and child. A dude is only fully equipped when he has an ill-fitting suit of clothes, an eye-glass, and a cane.

Every insect, like a fly or a bee, is divided into three distinct parts. To publish a paper, three departments are necessary—the editorial, business, and mechanical departments.

Judas betrayed the savior for three times ten pieces of silver. There are only three fundamental colors.

Three barleys make one inch, three feet make a yard and three miles constitute a league.

Three masts are common for sailing vessels, and three-story houses are most numerous.

It has long been a custom in England, to print stories in three volumes.

Three cheers for the red, white and blue, is a line familiar to every child, as are the red, white and blue colors of our national flag, and the colors of a barber's pole.

Three months make a season. Many plants, like the clover, have three-lobed leaves.

Lemons, sugar and water make the most refreshing beverage for these warm days.

In mythology there are three Fates and also three Furies.

A rather pretty objection to the number three is found in the lines

How happy I could be with either, Were 't other dearer away.

Some fevers run three weeks. Three times the magic number seven makes a man "of age." The three days of grace are well understood in banks.

The tricycle and the three horses in Russian vehicles and the three wickets of the cricket game are other illustrations of the curiosities of the number three.

To say all these things requires pen, ink and paper, but the bottom of this third sheet of paper warns us to end this essay, and we will do it with the proverbial expression, "Three times and out."

GERMAN physicians class cholera as a fifth disease.

They contend that in communities where premises are kept clean and sweet, and only pure food and water are taken into the system, the people have little or no cause to fear the disease.

The cholera bacilli is said to take kindly to the hospitality of the Oriental rug. Dangers frequently lurk in luxury.

Fortile Alaska.

The nature of the whole land can be roughly divided into three conditions: Snow and ice fields bury the coast-range and choke up every hollow; to the immediate north the valleys are rocky and barren, but the vast interior beyond is richly clothed in luxuriant vegetation.

Scientific authorities theoretically mapped out giant ice fields as spreading over the

entire land from the Fairweather and Mount St. Elias ranges north almost to the valley of the Yukon.

Colossal heights mantled in never-melting snow tower thousands of feet in the air, but within the shadow of these mighty uplands, in the sheltered hollows, beneath the immense valleys carpeted in richest grasses, and gracefully tinted with wild flowers.

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OUR BUDGET OF FUN.

HUMOROUS SAYINGS AND DOINGS HERE AND THERE.

Jokes and Jokelets that Are Supposed to Have Been Recently Horn-Sayings and Doings that Are Odd, Curious and Laughable.

Too-Table Salad.

The house fly is among the autumn leaves.—Philadelphia Times.

The sculptor fishes—for fame—when he makes a cast.—Yonkers Gazette.

A CAMPAIGN lie may be nailed, but caucuses are bottled.—Somerville Journal.

Of course a young woman expects to be killed when she puts on a kill.—Fun.

It doesn't take much of a hunter to bag his trousers.—Glens Falls Republican.

A "WHISKY STRAIGHT" is decided to be an unmixed evil.—Binghamton Republican.

"AYESHA" is the title of a good



## GIVEN TO THE WORLD.

### Columbian Exposition Buildings Dedicated.

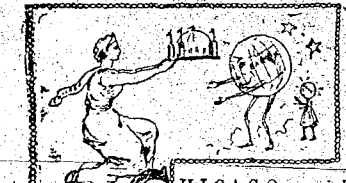
### GLORY AND HONOR.

### ORATORY AND MUSIC, AMID SCENES OF GRANDEUR.

### EVENT OF A CENTURY.

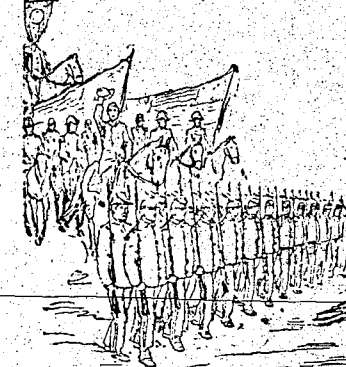
### THE EXALTED OF EARTH WITNESS THE CEREMONIES.

Dignitaries of the Ruling Nations of the World Become the Guests of the Republic's Chief Citizens and Are Escorted to the Seats of the Day's Ceremonies with All the Pomp and Pride of Military Forms—Over One Hundred Thousand People Cheer the Eloquence of Depew and Waterson and Hear the Vast Chorus of Five Thousand Voices Attune the Melodies of the Dedication Ode—An Elaborate Display of Pyrotechnics.



CHICAGO SPECIAL: The World's Columbian Exposition has been formally opened.

The series of dedications consequent upon the dedicatory exercises was inaugurated in Chicago's streets Thursday morning, when the gorgeous civic pageant marched before delighted thousands. The command which put



In motion the mighty column of nearly a hundred thousand opened an event that will go ringing down the ages as the most brilliant page in the history of a great and prosperous nation. No such multitude as surged through the streets has Chicago ever before seen. Political conventions with their crowds and clamor were left far behind, and the scene on the down-town thoroughfares as the great parade moved off will be long remembered alike by Chicagoans and by the visitors who thronged the city.

It was close to the noon hour when the vanguard of volunteer policemen spurred their restless horses and wheeled into line. General Miles and his brilliantly uniformed military aids, and the more brilliantly attired civilians of his staff, came into view, and presently the advance guard of that vast army of 100,000 men was in motion. Everywhere along the line of march the distinguished men as well as the organizations making the most striking displays were greeted with enthusiastic applause. Though the sun had hid himself behind a bank of clouds, and the sky looked down with a lowering face upon the moving display of animation and colors, nothing could damp the ardor of the crowd, and nothing that was worthy escaped their notice. From the grand stand on the Adams street front of the Government Building, Vice President Levi P. Morton, the members of the Cabinet, the Supreme Court, and diplomats from all the nations of the earth witnessed the grand civic parade as it passed in review. In the streets there was a mob; it cannot be called by any other name. This was essentially people's day in the series of ceremonial events. A night's grand ball at the Auditorium was a notable event, but the participants were confined to the upper ten in official and social life, for Governors, legislators and diplomats; Thursday night's military parade was for the masses. Friday's military parade was confined principally to the limits of the fair grounds, to which admission could



THOMAS W. PALMER

be had only by card of invitation. But Thursday's show was wide open to whoever could get a point from which to see. The feedback and roustabout, the laborer, was as free as the millionaire or pet of society.

### DEDICATORY EXERCISES.

Impressive Ceremonies in the Great Manufacturers Building.

Friday was the great Columbian dedication day proper, and the day the big programme for which the whole country has been preparing for months was given.

The day's exercises began with a salute of twenty-one guns on the Lake Front.

with tanned and bearded faces; a troop of Indian cavalry, copper-skinned and armed with bow and arrow, and a troop of colored cavalry, black and smiling—that is the way they came.

After the cavalry was another mounted band, and then appeared artillerymen, who rattled off the unbroken cedar blocks about 100 feet apart. The regular artillery were followed by a battery of the National Guard. The volunteer boys were not so smart as the regulars, but they looked very businesslike and full of powder.

The escort was not yet finished, for smoothly and silently came a troop mounted on wheels—the Toledo cadets. The people gave the sixty men a cheer as they passed; which seemed well deserved for their soldierly appearance and the even manner in which they handled their iron steeds were very noticeable.

The brilliant escort which had passed was none too brilliant for the array of power, wealth and intellect which was to follow, when the Governors of the country and the men who have directed the affairs of the Exposition rode and drove in public parade to the dedication of the World's Fair.

First in the line of carriages which followed the troops was the highest representative of the Government of the United States, Vice President Morton, and escort. In company with the Vice President were President Palmer of the National World's Fair Commission and ex-President Baker of the World's Fair.

Then followed the Governors of the different States and other notables, with their aids and attendants, the whole making a glittering and imposing spectacle that will be remembered as long as the dedication ceremonies shall hold a place in history. The parade marched down the gayly decorated boulevard to Washington Park, where the military review occurred.

### Starting for the Buildings.

After this event was over the cavalry procession as an escort started from the Washington Park reviewing stand, marching in the following order: through Midway Plaisance to the entrance of the grounds. Thence along the whole line was rich with decorations of every description, the colors of all nations being thrown to the breeze in great profusion, with the flags of America and Spain the most prominent.

At the junction of Cottage Grove avenue and the Plaisance a squad of police under Lieut. Powers was stationed; at the Woodlawn intersection was Lieut. Rehm with another squad of police, while between the forces of Powers and Rehm there was a space of about half a mile in which there was no police. In this gap the crowd rushed without hindrance and soon became unmanageable. All was confusion and the crowd threatened to enter the grounds considerably with the progress of the procession.

But everything was later put to rights by the appearance of the troops, which

had been held in reserve at the grounds to welcome the parade. The coming of the troops soon restored order among the crowd. The people obeyed with great good humor when the soldiers, who had been formed in line down each side of the road, ordered them back. In a few minutes the whole stretch of road unprotected by the police was picked by the troops. After the procession had passed the soldiers fell in behind and formed a rear-guard to the parade. When the military parade entered the grounds, the troops moved out and formed a circle before dispersing at the end of the park. Then the dignitaries and invited guests began to enter the big Manufacturers Building and the great procession was over.

The scene in the great hall as viewed from the platform at 10 o'clock was thrilling. It was a spectacle that in coming years will mark an epoch in the march of the nation on the earth. And when away on in the time that is to come American history shall be written, no man in the chill of calm thought will be able to paint with words the dedicatory scene. Does one who was not present gain any notion of the meaning of fifty acres of packed humanity? Does he get an impression of vastness when he knows that St. Peter at Rome might be put within the great structure and with room to spare? That does it mean that 100,000 persons may be comfortably seated and room left for 75,000 more?

The chief decorations in the great building were at the rear of the grand stand and arched over the broad, carpeted aisle through which the dignitaries sought their places on the platform. From the roof streamers of bunting of yellow and red and white drooped down from the iron girders to the sides of the great iron arches. There was a background of great flags with the stars and stripes drawn smoothly at points and tastefully draped in others, while in the center an eagle carved in stone formed the nucleus of a glorious standard of colors. On one side of this setting, hanging from a ray upon one of the iron arches, depended the banner of Spain. There was also displayed for the first time on a near-by arch the official banner of the World's Columbian Exposition.

Out upon the great, vast floor, under the dome and the dependent flags, a forest of chairs had been placed, and when the crowd had come in and the people had gathered, a great, nervous, moving sea of humanity noised with ebullient hum and buzz of talk and comment. The gallery upon the arches of iron and steel and blackened with humanity.

Imagine 100,000 human faces in a bunch in the center of a great field about whom there is no sound, no stir, no more person. See the stand filled with the singers and distinguished guests and hear the preliminary blare of the brass instruments, which are being put through preliminary operation for the music which is to come. Hear the entire scene the growing murmur, which at times mounts to a roar, and a faint idea of the scene may be pictured on the mental vision.

To one who has never seen the be-hemoth buildings in Jackson Park, it may be possible to give an adequate idea of the colossal magnitude of the great spectacle. National conventions have been accepted as great assemblages, yet several national conventions could have been held in the lobby without interference with the people in the main room.

This wonder of the engineering world does not seem a building. The dimensions are monumental and not architectural. Standing against the rail of the inner balcony, sweeping the broad expanse of busy floor, the scene is a landscape and not a city. The glist and sparkle of rich costumes and jeweled decorations are the sprinkled flowers nesting against the darker color

of the uplift. When 100,000 people pressed their bodies against the walls of a thick cotton cloth, tossed by a high wind. In the exciting moments when enthusiasm took a violent turn, the demonstration was not that of individuals, but of the undulating whole. A man in the thick of this scene



THE SPEAKER'S STAND IN THE GREAT BUILDING.

was as nothing, a black spot mixed and ground into the color of the picture. When the multitude assembled the people came drifting in granular quantities, and the rest of the crowd was a solid mass of humanity. Further along they closed upon each other in the steady push forward until it was difficult to tell one speaker from another. Then the natural compression of a jostling crowd did the rest; they were molded into that mighty solid block, filling to the outer limits the floor of the largest building on earth.

### Arrival of the Pageant.

It was just 1:45 p.m. when the impatient crowd caught sight of a glittering uniform at the back of the broad stairway, leading to the speakers' stand. Milward Adams, manager of the seating arrangements, followed the guard in uniform, who had cleared the way, and proceeded down the stairway before Director General Davis, master of ceremonies. Then came Vice President Morton, Chauncey M. Depew, President Higginbotham, Mayor Washburne, Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop Ireland, Bishop Fowler, and Dr. McCook.

By the time the cheering and waving of handkerchiefs had ended the speaker's stand and seats behind were crowded with the most notable gathering of dignitaries and high officials ever seen in this country outside the national capital. Chief of these, of course, was Vice President Morton, who in his capacity as representative of the President and of the Government had the seat of honor, directly in the front of the center. Next to him on his right were Bishop Fowler and Dr. McCook, while Director General Davis, master of ceremonies, was on his left. In a

surprising strength that his thought went to the ears of the guests of the day to whom he addressed himself. Citizens of Chicago, too, responding enthusiastically when he declared the city's greatness and wealth of promise.

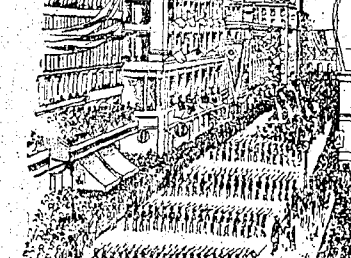
Following the Mayor came readings by Mrs. Sarah Cowell Le Moyne, of New York, from Miss Monroe's dedication ode; then came a reading of a fragment of the poem, alternating with verses sung by the chorus from music composed by G. W. Chadwick, of Boston.

As Mrs. Le Moyne finished reading Director General Davis presented to her a wreath on behalf of the women of Chicago. This was a simple affair of laurel leaves bound with yellow and terra cotta ribbon. The cheers that followed this act brought Miss Harriet Monroe, the author, to her feet, and she also was presented with a like memento, which she acknowledged by a graceful bow and smile.

Director of Works Burnham formally presented the Exposition with commemorative medals. Mr. Burnham's voice is not calculated to reach the galleries, and he made no attempt in that direction. As he took his seat he was met by the national cheer taken up in the galleries and echoed by the individuals hanging from the girders well up to the dome.

Mrs. Potter Palmer's address, "Work of the Board of Lady Managers," was enthusiastically received. She was introduced by Director General Davis and received by a standing salute, in which the dignitaries joined. The President of the Board of Lady Managers acknowledged this reception by a modest bow and nod, and then, with her report, looking down upon the waving of handkerchiefs and smiling, expectant faces.

H. N. Higginbotham, President of the Chicago Directory, made the presentation of the buildings of the Columbian Exposition to President T. W. Palmer of the Columbian Commission. Mr. Palmer, leaning his hand upon the decorated stand, listened to the short, terse



THE CIVIC PARADE PASSING THE REVIEWING STAND.

### Opened the Dedication Exercises.

The dedicatory exercises were commenced by the great chorus singing the Columbian hymn.

The words of the hymn are as follows:

All hail and welcome, nations of the earth! Proclaim to all mankind the world's new birth of freedom, age on age shall consecrate.

Let glorious art and commerce flourish wrong, The universal brotherhood of peace shall be Columbia's inspiring song.

Then came the invocation of Bishop Charles H. Fowler of California. It was the first test of a speaker's voice before the multitude, and demonstrated instantly the utility of any attempt to reach more than a small section of the great multitude. Ignorant of the religious nature of the address, the throng murmured and rustled until the speaker's voice and sent his words drift on a sea of sounds.

The invocation over, Director General Davis adjusted his eye-glasses, tossed back the gray locks on his forehead and advanced to the stand, manuscript in

hand. His trumpet-like voice, his well-known features and the commanding office he represented commanded the tumult about him and sent a ripple of silence far into the crowd. His address was a brief recital of national triumphs, closing with a concise statement of the purpose for which the exposition had



THE SPEAKER'S STAND IN THE GREAT BUILDING.

been inaugurated. The simplicity of the words and the exalted thought they conveyed found a quick response in his hearers, bringing forth a volley of applause and a volley of vocal approval at the close.

Mayor Washburne was then introduced to deliver an address of welcome and tender the freedom of the city. His tones, while lacking in resonance, were enunciated so clearly and with such



GEN. MILES

surprising strength that his thought went to the ears of the guests of the day to whom he addressed himself. Citizens of Chicago, too, responding enthusiastically when he declared the city's greatness and wealth of promise.

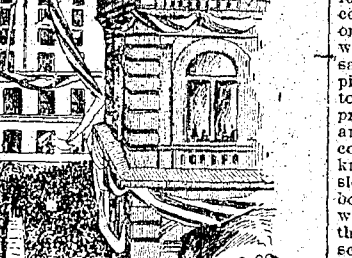
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President Morton read his speech with an evident appreciation of the greatness of the occasion, pausing in effective periods and emphasizing the national sanction of the Exposition. As he turned to take his chair at the conclusion, the Diplomatic Corps rose and stood until he was seated. That was the signal for more enthusiastic cheering, which continued until the majestic "Hallelujah Chorus" silenced it.

### Waterson Delivers the Oration.

Then came the two greatest features of a great programme—the orations by Henry Waterson and Chauncey M. Depew. Mr. Waterson abandoned his manuscript when Director General Davis announced his name, and walking to the front of the stand, took his place before a bewildering tumult of applause and waving hats and handkerchiefs from the throng that had risen to greet him. Without hesitation, except when interrupted by applause, the speaker plunged into his subject. His earnestness, the rich tones of his voice, the commanding personality of the man impressed even those who could not catch his words. Rapidly he reviewed the "Columbian epic," pursuing on to scan the progress of American civilization, closing with an invocation of the greatest solemnity. As he uttered the sentences "God bless the children and the mothers! God bless our country's flag!" a rift in the clouded sky sent a flash of sunlight through the curved roof that centered on the rugged figure of the orator, as though a benediction had been vouchsafed in answer to his plea. The crowd caught the suggestion and became still as waiting petitioners before the heavenly throne—mute witnesses to the orator's power.

### Chauncey M. Depew's Address.

When Mr. Waterson reached the climax of his peroration and stepped to his seat, there was an instant's hush, followed by deafening cheers that broke out again when Chauncey Depew was announced. Mr. Depew's style was in striking contrast to the Kentucky editor's, but his achievement was parallel. Reading his speech, he was seemingly oblivious to the printed words in moments of excitement he waved the manuscript in emphasis, moved his head, and with a flash of his striking phrases. His voice, forced to the volume of a great organ, rolled out over the crowd and held it as with a chord of steel. Occasional remarks about his manner, wrought by the stirring sentiment, spoke his approval and started ejaculations of assent, but the orator never wavered.

In places the theme changed from Homeric solemnity to a lighter vein, and he reached the hearts of his listeners and they responded with reverberating acclamation, a tribute such as even so great an orator could but feel deeply.

By this time approaching night had turned the great hall into a cavern of electric shadows. The lights suspended in clusters warned the tired people of the close of day. Some departed, lingering out in long pedestrian lines, while those who remained crowded closer to



"RESERVED SEATS" IN WASHINGTON PARK.

the front to hear the beautiful closing prayer by Cardinal Gibbons. Then came the chorus. "In Praise of God," the benediction by Rev. H. J. McCook of Philadelphia, and at 6 o'clock the farewell words of Director General Davis, announcing the formal close of the exercises.

As the Director general finished his speech a battery on the side announced the final completion of Chicago's trust—the erection and dedication of the great buildings that are to hold the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893. The great Fair had been formally opened.

### FIREWORKS DISPLAY.

Elaborate Programme in Washington, Lincoln, and Garfield Parks.

As became the dignity of the occasion, the fireworks display Friday night was a record breaker. It was probably the finest pyrotechnic display the world has ever witnessed.

Properly speaking there were three displays, the exhibition having been arranged in that manner to avoid the concentration of great masses of people at one point. At each place the fireworks were exactly alike. Twenty-five thousand dollars' worth of rockets and fire-pictures glowed and sizzled at Washington, Lincoln and Garfield parks. The programme in each park was the same and included about everything that could go up or go off from the well-known sky-rockets—which on this occasion soared in flocks of 5,000—to huge bombs, weighing 110 pounds, which were thrown 800 feet into the air and then exploded gorgeously. There were set-pieces 40 feet high and 60 feet in



MRS. SARAH COWELL LE MOYNE

length, when (when touched off) showed such devices as the sailing of Columbus in fire. A huge fiery ball was another design.

### When Nature Needs Assistance It May Be Best to Remember to Use Even the Most Perfect Remedies Only When Needed. The Best and Most Simple and Gentle Remedy is the Syrup of Figs, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

Coming to the Point. There are some subjects which, more they are explained, the more, in Thompson's phrase, they are "darklier understood."

A lecturer on theosophy had concluded a long and careful address, and said to his attentive audience: "Olimbaba!"

If there is any question which any one of you would like to ask, I shall be pleased to answer it."

For a moment there was silence; then an earnest-looking gentleman rose and said: "I should like to know, Professor, whether anybody has ever discovered a reliable cure for warts."

### HALF-FARE TO SEE WESTERN LANDS.

Last Chance This Year. The third and last Harvest Excursion will be run by the Chicago and North Western and the Great Rock Island Route runs into and through these reservations, and is the only route that touches these lands, lately put on the market.

See hand-bills giving particulars, and remember the date is Oct. 25, for Chicago and points to and including Mississippi River, and one day later for Missouri River points.

Important to Fishy People. We have noticed a page article in the Boston Globe on reducing weight at a very small expense. It will ask our readers to send two-cent stamp for a copy to Betina Circulating Library, 36 E. Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

Fine Playing Cards. Send 10 cents in stamps to John Schastien, Gen'l Ticket and Pass Agt., C. & N. W. Ry., Chicago, for a pack of the "Rock Island" Playing Cards. They are acknowledged the best, and worth five times the cost. Send money order or postal note for \$5c, and will send five packs by express, prepaid.

Have You Asthma? Dr. R. Schifmann, St. Paul, Minn., will mail a trial package of Schifmann's Asthma Inhalant, which will cure your asthma, whether in worst cases, and cure where others fail. Name this paper and send address.

Pope John XIII. was imprisoned during an insurrection and died of chagrin.

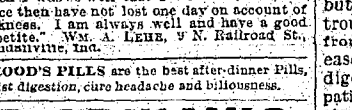
If you are constipated, bilious or troubled with sick headache, Beecham's Pills afford immediate relief. Of druggists, 25 cents.

To endeavor to forget any one is the certain way to think of nothing else.

How ASHES TO CHALK AND WHITE with a touch which HALE'S ROSEY OF HORMONUM and TAIL will cure.

YIELD'S TOOTHACHE DROPS Cure in one Minute.

STEPHENSON built, in 1814, a locomotive with six-mile speed.



King

Of Medicine is what I consider Hood's Sarsaparilla. For 8 years I was confined to my bed with white swellings and scrofula sores. To my great joy, when I began with HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA the sores soon decreased. I kept taking it for a year, when I was well that I could go to work, and when I have not lost one day on account of sickness. I am always well and have a good appetite. A. L. LINS, 7 N. Railroad St., Louisville, Ky.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best after-dinner pills, assist digestion, cure headache and biliousness.

### RADWAY'S PILLS.

The Great Liver and Stomach Remedy.

For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Purely Vegetable, containing no Mercury, Minerals or Dangerous Drugs. Price, 25c. per box. Sold by all Druggists.

### DYSPEPSIA.

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS are a cure for this complaint. They are a powerful and reliable remedy, and enable it to perform its functions. The symptoms of Dyspepsia are: Indigestion, flatulence, heartburn, belching, and a feeling of fullness in the stomach. Take the medicine in the following directions: Take one pill after each meal, and before going to bed. If the bowels are constipated, take two pills before going to bed. If the stomach is inflamed, take one pill three times a day. If the liver is diseased, take one pill three times a day. If the kidneys are diseased, take one pill three times a day. If the bladder is diseased, take one pill three times a day. If the nervous system is diseased, take one pill three times a day. If the head is diseased, take one pill three times a day. If the face is diseased, take one pill three times a day. If the throat is diseased, take one pill three times a day. If the chest is diseased, take one pill three times a day. 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